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Tower reviews

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

Russia's Own 'Axis Caring for Refugees

An Irishman gave mirth to 130,000,000 Americans while the world solemnly observed the twenty-fourth anniversary of the World War, heard rumblings of Russian-Japanese fighting, and sought to bind up wounds left by present and past armed conflict.

Douglas Corrigan may not be "Man of the Week" for those who—like the German press—see in him a foolhardy, rule-defying youth. But ask any Irishman who is the man of this week. Ask New York City, which turned out an estimated 700,000, or twice the number who greeted Howard Hughes after his triumphal dash around the world. The Irish have it.

♪ ♪ ♪

Millions grown overly serious and oppressed by clouds of war in a world increasingly regimented, took wing with Corrigan for at least one flight into a realm of Irish fantasy.

His transatlantic crossing did little, if anything, to advance aviation. Its chief danger is that it may bring harm to some over-zealous, would-be imitators of Corrigan in his zoom to fame.

No one but Corrigan knows yet why he did it. He just wanted to fly to Ireland, apparently. America sees in him more than a cheap seeker of publicity. He won New York, as he won Ireland. Presidents, Prime Ministers, and Mayors seek to rub elbows with him and draw out his wit.

Enough doors are open before him to assure his future. He shows a level-headedness that may guide him through the mazes of tinsel that would lead him to cheap barnstorming within a year. Neither a drinker nor smoker, he lost his engaging grin when he learned that a beer advertisement had played him up without his consent. He says he wants no part in the night-club type of efforts to cash in on his flight.

Sure and it's a great week for the Irish!

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The Russian Axis

It takes two countries, at least, to make an axis in Europe's small jig-saw pattern of nations. Soviet Russia emerged this week as an axis all by itself, revolving ponderously and mysteriously with one end in Europe and the other in Asia.

At both ends of the axis, Russia bore importantly on two of the world's most perplexing situations. The fighting between Russian and Japanese troops along the Siberian-Manchukouan-Korean border reached a climax. Tokyo, rather than Moscow, seems doing most of the backing down as the week ends.

Does this week mark the turning of the Russian Bear after years of relative inaction against an aggressive and expanding Japan?

At the European end of the axis, Russia looms behind events in Czechoslovakia. Moscow has talked freely about defending the Czechs if Germany should show armed force. There is an alliance between Russia and Czechoslovakia, as there is between Russia and France.

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Runciman Pours Oil

Possible consequences of increased German pressure on Czechoslovakia — also allied with France — explain the significance of Viscount Runciman's mission, begun this week in Prague. A negotiated settlement of the dispute between the Czechoslovakian Government and the autonomy-seeking Sudeten Germans would ease Central European tension considerably.

In Prague, the Viscount was received by President Beneš and Premier Milan Hodza. He talked with Sudeten leaders, as well as with "Activist" Germans who support the Czech Government. Counseling patience, he is moving ahead with his investigation of the dispute. Both sides are going slow, although the basic clash of interests remains to be adjusted.

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Balkan Accord

Bulgaria this week joined the expanding circle of Balkan solidarity. As one of the allies of Germany in the World War, she has stood outside. The Treaty of Neuilly imposed an arms restriction, just as the Treaty of Versailles limited German arms after the war.

Both Bulgaria and Germany threw off the treaty restrictions some time ago, and rearmed. All of the defeated powers have now done this, including Turkey and Hungary. But rearming in violation of a peace treaty does not leave relations pleasant with those who imposed the treaty. The League of Nations Covenant provides for peaceful treaty revision (Article 19), but this has not been done. Germany has shattered the clauses of Versailles by unilateral action.

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Members of the Balkan Entente—Turkey, Greece, Yugoslavia, and Rumania, agreed to recognize the right of Bulgaria to rearm. A series of Balkan non-aggression pacts was signed. Britain, France, and Italy, among the most important signers of the Treaty of Neuilly, have expressed approval. While there has been no formal treaty revision, the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

WCTU Adopts Program Of Wide Social Reform

National president urges elimination of beverage alcohol from United States—Substitution of counterattractions to taverns on program—Support of temperance restaurants sought.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6—Two thousand delegates of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, here from every state in the Union to attend the sixty-fourth national convention, pledged themselves to a rigid nine-point social reform program.

They also heard their national president, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, urge the elimination of beverage alcohol from the United States as one source of "spreading economic unrest and social discontentment."

"Today," said Mrs. Smith, "we see our social order again being undermined and sternly threatened by the liquor traffic and all evils attendant upon it—adversaries to all that is holy and worthwhile in the individual, the home of the nation's life.

"Repeal was to end the violation of law, you recall. The liquor traffic now stands at the bar of judgment." This was the keynote of her annual and opening address to W. C. T. U. members, which number 300,000 in the United States alone, and who are scattered in 52 nations.

The nine-point program which every member was urged to support included education to end liquor-bred crime and dissipation; stress the importance of popular counterattractions to taverns and liquor selling resorts; pledge aid to public movements against gambling and venereal diseases; consider practical plans for united action on the liquor question by all temperance, church and civic groups opposed to the traffic; support and encourage hotels, restaurants, and recreation centers that ban intoxicants and which offer milk, fruit juices, and other nonintoxicants; lend aid to rapidly-growing youth movements against beverage alcohol; continue drive toward completion of million dollar Frances Willard Centenary Memorial Alcohol Education Fund and help plan most fitting way to celebrate the Willard memorial.

The convention opened with city and state welcomes, and with a large crowd at the Civic Auditorium, both members and the general public. It is estimated ten thousand will

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Japan Limits Border Inquiry; Russia Defends Treaty Maps

TOKYO, Aug. 6 (AP)—Japan held out today for cessation of hostilities and diplomatic negotiations to settle as an isolated episode the 26-day Soviet-Japanese strife on the Siberian-Manchukuan frontier.

Russia, however, demands a study of the legal aspects of the whole border question, which has irked both countries for years, as prerequisite to a practical settlement of the present incident.

This was disclosed today by the Japanese Foreign Office when it released a partial report of conversations in Moscow Thursday between in Japanese Ambassador, Mamoru Shigemitsu, and Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs.

Japan Blames Russia

Japan placed the responsibility on Russia for the large-scale fighting which broke out July 31 in the Changkufeng Hill area, where borders of Manchukuo, Siberia, and Korea meet.

At the same time an army communiqué said Japanese troops bombarded Soviet troop concentrations near Changhih and Shachofeng, in the Changkufeng region.

One battalion of approximately 50 Soviet tanks was being deployed in the district, the announcement said, but retreated under the Japanese artillery fire.

[Messages reaching Kogi, Korea, near the Siberian frontier, said the Russians resumed shelling the Changkufeng neighborhood at dawn today.]

The Foreign Office report of the Litvinoff - Shigemitsu conversations said in part:

Shigemitsu: The Japanese Government . . . propose immediate cessation of hostilities on the spot and opening diplomatic negotiations for a settlement. . . .

Litvinoff: If the Japanese stop shelling and other military operations and withdraw completely from Soviet territory, the Soviet authorities will have no reason for continuing their military activities; they will not then oppose the proposals of the Japanese Government. A guarantee by Japan of the inviolability of the border as was established by the Hunchun treaty (signed by Russia and China June 26, 1886, and establishing Changkufeng as a part of Siberia) and the map attached thereto is the first necessary step.

Shigemitsu: There should be an immediate cessation of military activities for which concrete negotiations on the spot should be held. That is the aim of Japanese proposals. My Government consider a practical settlement of the present incident possible without touching upon the legal aspect of the border question.

It is clear according to evidence in Japanese hands that Changkufeng and the other hills are possessions of Manchukuo. Therefore I can see no grounds for your proposal that Japanese forces be withdrawn from Soviet territory. As a practical procedure the first step to be taken is to stop hostile operations on both sides and open at once negotiations on definite subjects.

Litvinoff: We cannot tolerate occupation by foreign forces of even an inch of territory which we believe belongs to Soviet Russia. If the Japanese Government will promise to withdraw troops outside the line shown on our map and cause the Japanese forces to cease shelling Soviet territory, the Soviet Government will be prepared to promise cessation of similar armed operations.

Shigemitsu: The absolute insistence of the Soviet Government upon deciding the boundary only on the basis of a map in their hands is completely opposed to the principle of a proposed joint commission to deliberate the question by taking into consideration data in possession of both sides.

Labor Sees Aid In U.S. Study Of Foreign Unions

President's Commission in report is expected to do much in advancing collective bargaining.

Several members of President Roosevelt's Commission to investigate British and Scandinavian labor laws and practices arrived back in the United States yesterday to be greeted with a broadside from CIO headquarters in Washington, charging that the inquiry was sponsored by Tom Girdler, union opponent and board chairman of Republic Steel. Quite another view of the Commission's work is presented in the following article, giving a preview of the line which the Commission's report, now about to be put into writing, will take.

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor and an Authority on American Labor Relations, Who Is Studying the Labor Situation in Britain.

LONDON, Aug. 6—The case for trade unionism in the United States will probably be helped along by the study of industrial relations in Great Britain and Sweden just made by the American Commission appointed by President Roosevelt.

From the nature of the Commission and of its tour, it is now thought likely that little or no recommendation of legislation will be made, but that the group may simply report on what it saw and perhaps supply some conclusions.

Thereafter, it is conceivable that President Roosevelt may ask Congress to enact legislation drawn from some of the methods his Commission found in use abroad.

In any case, it became very plain before the inquirers finished their visit to Great Britain that the President had sent them to two of the chief strongholds of organized labor in the world.

Giving instructions to go to Britain and Sweden, Mr. Roosevelt asked his Committee to study there the historical development of industrial relations between employers and workers, and current practices.

The Committee said in London that it would report and comment on what is being done, and what it found was that British industry today generally deals with trade unions, and not only accepts but applauds collective bargaining.

Still Stronger in Sweden

In Sweden, the delegation found labor organization still more stressed under a Socialist Government giving greater support to trade unionism than does government in Britain, according to international labor authorities.

The Commission in other words saw what an American administration, which makes the extension of trade unionism one of its big objectives, would like to have it see.

Such a study is regarded here as worth while, for industrial relations, to take Britain alone, are older and farther developed here in the birthplace of modern trade unionism, than in the Western Hemisphere, and British industrial experience may perhaps point to some coming methods in America.

Yet in such a mission, the position of an American manufacturer hostile to trade unionism seems to the observer a little puzzling.

Among the three employer members of the group is the President of the National Association of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Swedes Co-operate in Housing

Workers of moderate income can have town residence and cottage by the sea, under liberal terms of enterprise in which the Government shares.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—To have a town residence and own a cottage by the sea is no longer the sole privilege of the rich. This is now possible for those with even moderate incomes under co-operative housing schemes which are making steady progress in this country.

The Stockholm branch of the H. S. B. or Tenants Savings Fund and Housing Society, for example, has provided its members with a seaside resort at Arsta Havsbad, 25 miles from this city, where about 400 members have cottages of their own. There is an attractive beach, a hotel, a restaurant, shops, and tennis court. The Society has also erected a Children's Summer Home, where a number of children belonging to the lower income group are received free of charge.

The provision of social amenities side by side with good housing accommodation is a marked feature of the work of the H. S. B.

In each house unit, for example, there is a kindergarten containing wards, playroom, dining room, and kitchen. A qualified matron is in charge and she has one or two assistants. For each child in the kindergarten there is a charge of 60 öre a day (15 cents); when several children from one family attend, the charge is one crown (about 25 cents) for two children, 1.30 crowns for three, and 1.60 crowns for four children.

Hotels for Children

The H. S. B. has in some instances started a children's hotel in connection with the kindergarten, where children are received during the absence of their parents. The charge is 2 crowns a day.

In order to fill the demand for helpers in the kindergartens the H. S. B. in 1936 started a school for infant and children's nurses. The courses of training last two years.

Co-operative housing societies have existed in Sweden for many years, but their number has increased and their activities have been extended very much since the World War, when the housing question became one of vital importance.

One of the first societies, the Co-operative Housing Society of Stockholm, was formed on the initiative of the Municipality in 1915. This has been taken as a model for many similar societies in Sweden.

Two new units were built last year, one is in course of construction and another was finished in April.

This organization differs somewhat from other co-operative societies in that the members do not own the apartments themselves nor are they tied to them. They rent the apartment like an ordinary flat and if they wish to move they give notice and the organization buys back their shares. If there are flats available non-members may rent these.

Joined in National Union

The H. S. B. or Tenants Savings Fund and Housing Society, founded in 1923, is by far the largest and probably the best known. This consists of a number of societies in some 60 towns in Sweden joined together in a national union.

This society constructs four different types of houses. The largest group includes the higher standard houses. A deposit of 10 per cent of the value of the apartment has to be paid before taking possession.

The second standard of accommodation is secured by paying a deposit of 5 per cent of the value of the apartment. To secure an apartment in both these types of houses the tenant must have bought a share in the Society which costs 50 crowns ($12.50).

The third type of building consists chiefly of so-called benevolent institutions and is for tenants not paying any cash deposits.

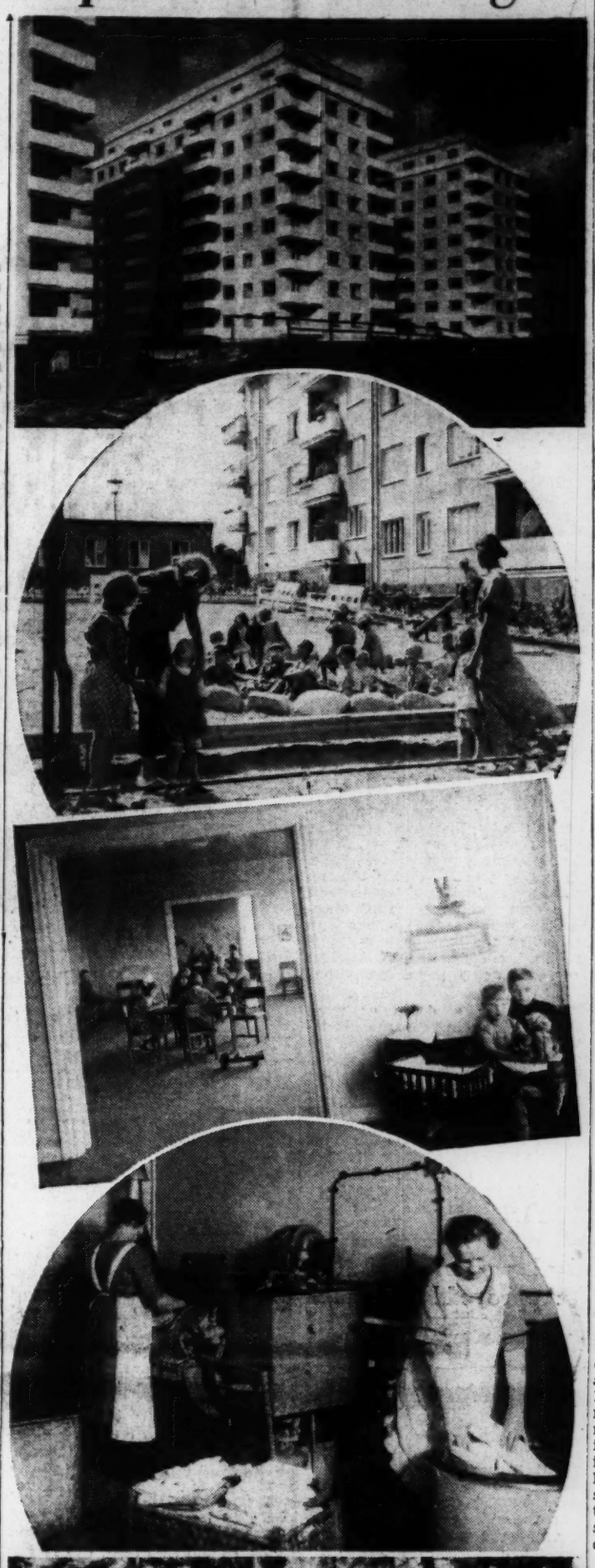
The fourth type of building provides accommodation for poor families having many children.

State Funds Appropriated

For the construction of these buildings the Riksdag in 1935 appropriated State loan funds for mortgages from 50 to 95 per cent of the assessed value of the buildings.

At the end of 1937, 69 H. S. B. societies were registered in Sweden and to them were affiliated 156 daughter societies and 32 foundations. The total number of members at the end of 1937 was 18,510.

In 1936 the Society decided to provide a new type of accommodation, that of the small house or villa as distinct from the large blocks of flats which had hitherto been the only type provided by co-operative enterprise. Schemes are being put into operation for these small buildings to be erected in more than 50 localities.



Svenska Trafikforbundet

Accompaniments of Housing Project

From top to bottom—New co-operative houses in Stockholm; playground between two of the houses; kindergarten and day nursery; wash-house in one of the houses; cottage in Arsta Havsbad summer colony

Liberal Trend Of GOP Is Not New Deal Way

Program Committee for social expansion but blames Roosevelt policies for muddling.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 6—The major accomplishment, or result of the work, of the Republican Program Committee here this week was, in the opinion of impartial observers who have gone beyond the public utterances in connection with it, a further crystallization of a more liberal trend within the Party.

This trend was not seen so much in the speeches open to the public, nor in the daily news releases but rather in the closed sessions where the actual work was done. And word of it comes from those who participated, from some who, though they were not so sure at first that it was a good thing, nevertheless, admit the leaning that way.

Such a liberal movement has not been entirely unexpected. Dr. Glenn Frank, Chairman of the Committee, is known to face in that direction. In fact apprehension over such a development is believed to have led some to take extra precautions to see that the Committee did not issue any public statement of "Principles" or "Policies."

Blame New Deal

At the close of the forum, each marked by morning, afternoon and evening sessions, the Committee issued a statement last night calling upon the Party to revive the "productive energies" of the American people.

"The key to the whole program the Committee is drafting is to determine such stimulations, regulations and freedoms for labor, agriculture, business, industry and finance as will make the mature years of Americans a period of high and sustained productivity."

The Committee blamed the present "confusion and uncertainty" upon the Roosevelt Administration.

"The overwhelming reason why 12,000,000 Americans are still without jobs," the statement said, "is the confusion and uncertainty into which the present Administration has plunged us.

"Untested policies—hastily conceived, wastefully financed, ineffectively administered, and conflicting with one another—are persistently employed."

How Liberalism Showed

This liberal trend those who attended the closed conferences say, cannot be expressed in terms of specific political or economic issues. It was indicated, they say, in the number and persistence of statements and questions showing an interest in and desire for more information about such things as labor and social security. It was seen in the interested reaction of the committee members to those speakers whose views were obviously liberal, or even radical.

One committee member said she was at first a little concerned over what seemed to be a rather radical atmosphere. She soon saw, though, she said, that the atmosphere came from the fact that many of the speakers were themselves frankly liberal, many of them not Republicans at all, there merely to offer information. Later, she confided, she began to realize that her own views were being liberalized.

This was one case of something of a conversion right in the conference.

Not Too Radical

The trend one normally conservative committeman said was not "too radical." For example, there was on the program no one who could be called a real representative of the CIO. There were, though, AF of L representatives—for instance, Matthew Woll, Vice-President, of the Federation whose presence, and the absence of any from the more radical camp, is held to be significant of the recent development that has greatly influenced many Republicans in what might be called a liberal direction. There has grown up, it is admitted, a wide spread sympathy for the AF of L in its fight with CIO.

The real work of the Committee was not in the public luncheons and speeches, but in the closed conferences.

The work of the Committee is not done. It will direct further research and hold further meetings before turning in its report to the National Committee. Its work from now on may show even more of the liberal trend, it is held, for there is a strong movement within the Committee to have among its members a larger representation of labor and agriculture.

Intimate Message From Washington

State Department Position on Prague and Spain Strengthened—Ickes' Comments on World Affairs, Once Anathema, Now Appreciated

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

No more than a month ago the name of Harold L. Ickes was anathema in the sober corridors of the State Department. Rumor had it that an Assistant Secretary of State had been assigned to the single task of trying to restrain Mr. Ickes' incursions into foreign policy and, when that failed, to repair the damage done. It was invariably assumed that whatever "Honest Harold" had to say on foreign affairs was unfortunate and at variance with the polices of the State Department.

Today an observer is conscious of a surprising change in attitude towards the ubiquitous gentleman who is supposed to be Secretary of the Interior, but keeps turning up in all sorts of places outside his apparent jurisdiction. Where once were glowering brows one now encounters chuckles over "Harold's" latest diplomatic indiscretion at the expense of the potential trouble makers. It is even suggested that it is a useful thing to have a Cabinet officer without any responsibility in foreign affairs who goes around speaking his untrammeled thoughts.

The changed attitude of the meticulously restrained State Department officials toward Mr. Ickes is significant. Mr. Ickes hasn't changed. They have—very recently and very much. The change is partly due to the European situation which is viewed here as being critical, and partly to the discovery from a recent Gallup poll of how negligible the sympathy for Germany or Italy is in this country. The attitude of gentle encouragement of the Chamberlain effort to conciliate both Italy and Germany which has dominated American foreign policy ever since the "about-face" away from collective action at the Brussels Conference, was based on a belief that the American people as a whole were not interested in European quarrels and would therefore tolerate no positive American policy. It was suddenly discovered that public opinion is both interested, and in large majority in favor of Britain and France in any alignment of those countries against Germany and Italy.

[The Gallup poll found that out of every 100 voters in a typical American cross section, 65 would sympathize with England and France if those two powers were at war with Italy and Germany; three voters would sympathize with Italy and Germany, and 32 voters would not take sides. The poll also showed that 54 per cent of the persons questioned believed the United States could avoid being drawn into war.]

Difference in Authority

Along with the discovery of greater potential freedom of action has come what looks from Washington very much like the crucial period in Europe. The general feeling at the State Department is that an explosion is considered possible albeit efforts at conciliation and reconciliation continue. It is time for emergency measures if peace is to be saved.

Emergency measures are being taken, and more are under consideration. As this is being written the United States is represented by two full Ambassadors in Prague at the same time that Britain is represented by one Ambassador and one Cabinet officer. The State Department insists that presence of Hugh Wilson, the Ambassador to Germany, in Prague at the same time Viscount Runciman is there as a special mediator between the Czech Government and its restless Sudeten minority, is purely fortuitous. The fact remains that the physical addition of these two important personages to the regularly accredited Ambassadors already in Prague creates a special deterrent to any sudden German attack on Czechoslovakia—particularly a bombing attack on the city of Prague.

Spain "Spot" Continues

While Prague is the immediate danger spot, Spain looms as even more dangerous. The incredible vitality of the Spanish Government armies—their current demonstration of ability to sustain shattering defeat, re-form their lines and turn against their attackers with some success—has upset every calculation and expectation both in Europe and here in Washington. It now looks as though an end of war were an idle hope in Rome. Either the war goes on indefinitely to an uncertain conclusion or Franco must be given more aid. To send him that aid presumably wrecks the Anglo-Italian accord. What then?

With this question in mind the State Department here is re-examining the question of lifting the embargo on arms to Spain. The whole picture is shifting in the direction of a greater exercise of American influence on the European situation. Mr. Ickes is on the popular side at the State Department today.

J. C. H.

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Paris: Vacations En Masse

PARIS, Aug. 6 (AP)—Some 250,000 Paris workers and their families have begun a mass exodus from this already deserted capital for their annual two-week vacation with pay.

Instead of staggering the vacations, as is the custom in the United States, the great automobile, airplane, and metal factories that rim Paris suburbs were closed completely for the two weeks.

More than 60,000 workers were given leave by the Citroen and Renault plants alone.

Most of the workers arranged trips to the country, the seashore or the mountains.

Even masses of tourists—including thousands of Americans and British, taking advantage of the favorable foreign exchange rate—were unable to keep Paris from taking on the look of a deserted city.

With departures this week end, the normal 5,000,000 population of greater Paris was reduced probably by one-third.

The number of vacationists was accelerated by abnormal heat, which has kept the thermometer around 90 degrees the past four days.

'Blizzards' to Cool N. Y. Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 6—This city's typically warm summer temperatures needn't bother visitors to the New York World's Fair, 1939, for "clear and colder" will be the weather report in at least one section near the amusement zone, where a "Winter Wonderland" costing $600,000 is planned.

Occupying an acre and a quarter of ground, the cold weather center will provide a daily blizzard, a toboggan slide, a ski jump, a skating rink, and dance floor, it was announced.

Atmosphere and setting of the exhibit will be characteristic of the Swiss Alps. Mountains will loom behind a quaint village, blanketed with snow. There will be houses, restaurants, and even a small church. At least twice during the summer, Christmas holiday observances are to be held in connection with the singing of carols and other Alpine festivities.

Election of Howard A. Flanigan, formerly an administrative assistant, as Vice-President of the Fair was also made public.

In the Boston Section:

Plan E campaign grows in Cambridge and Northampton.

Boston reads about Corrigan reception; plans to outdo N. Y.

Governor's Island to be preserved; custody given to committee.

Warm with showers prediction for Boston week end.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Seattle Settles on Potlatch For Its Annual Civic Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—A four-day Potlatch during the last days of July, this year, have set the mark for a permanent annual celebration in this city. This is the decision of the Washingtonians and other civic bodies.

For years Seattle has cast about for a theme for a yearly carnival or festival. Portland has had her highly successful rose festival and so has Pasadena. "Something on that order" civic leaders have pointed out.

Meanwhile there has been the Potlatch. The Indians before them held potlatches and the white man took it up. The "Tillicums," which is Chinook for friends, were an organization which sponsored potlatches in the past but they were given up. Then revived. Then dropped. Civic leaders were not too enthusiastic about them. Roses or yachts sounded better. But this year's Potlatch was too successful to be ignored, a great "natural" which has been accepted.

This year's Potlatch was made outstanding by the visit of Premier T. D. Pattulla of British Columbia. The Premier stayed through and survived four days of being feted. There was a constant round of "good neighborliness" and "internationalism," frequent discussions of the proposed Alaskan Highway, and much talk of "tapping the rich country" through which the highway would travel. The Premier and "Worshipful Mayor," Arthur B. Langlie and "Worshipful Governor," Clarence D. Martin, were in the parade together and Queen Phyllis Savage had her picture taken pinning a potlatch bug on Mr. Pattulla.

The Potlatch as an Indian tribal custom meant "to give" and the Indian family who sponsored a Potlatch gave all he had in presents during a celebration which lasted for several days. As it has been revived by the white man, it is partly circus, something of a mardi gras, very Indian, wholly civic, and entirely profitable to merchants. A potlatch bug, a totem pole motif, is the ticket of admission to all events. Totem poles and potlatch bugs ornament the streets with the flags of England and United States.

The program opened with an all-city swim carnival and aquatic events. In the days that followed there were, not one, but three parades, a grand parade, a sourdough parade, and a pet parade. There was a big banquet, a pageant that enacted the landing of the pioneers, a beautiful flower show, horse racing, an Indian Powwow with canoe races and dances, outboard motor racing, a poggie fishermen's banquet, a grand ball, fireworks, an archery contest, a carnival every evening, and on Sunday two mammoth community picnics, the Potlatch ending with a community vesper service on Sunday evening in Volunteer Park.

The City was filled with visitors, neighbors, and tourists. Indians had their encampment north of town. Alaskans "out" for the summer were present at the sourdough reunions and in the dedication of Alaskan Way, the newly paved waterfront avenue.

There were a dozen or more "Queens," a queen from the Ellensburg Rodeo on a fine horse, the Portland Rose Queen, and the Queen of Alaska. In the Parade, Chinese residents supplied a gorgeous Oriental touch and the Japanese Queen rode on a float. Rainbow Girls, DeMolays and American Legion units supplied the parade with drill teams and drum and bugle corps. Gladiolas were in their prime adorning floats in deep gorgeous reds or in pale, dainty pastels.

Cardenas Note to Hull Approved by Deputies

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 6 (AP)—President Cardenas today had the assurance that the Chamber of Deputies was behind him in his refusal to arbitrate expropriation of American-owned farm properties.

While another dozen decrees of expropriation appeared in the official Gazette to underscore the Government's unshaken determination to carry forward its land redistribution program, the Chamber yesterday approved without a record vote the Administration's reply to the note of Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State.

The Chamber's resolution asserted the Mexican reply "crystallizes principles of international law secured through multiple efforts and carried out jointly by the American countries."


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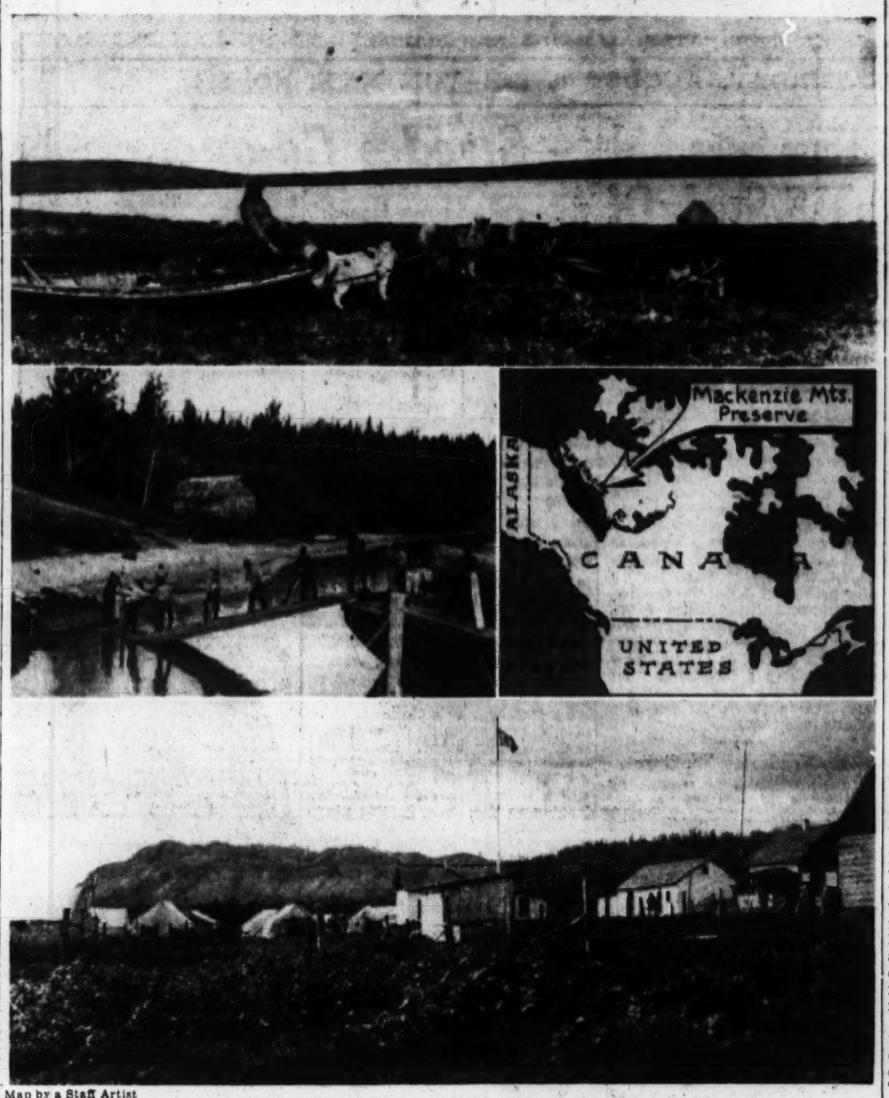
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INTEREST BEGINS AUGUST 10

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ASK ABOUT OUR BUDGET PLAN

Where Civilization Is Scattered



Map by a Staff Artist

Scenes in Canada's Northwest Territories on Arctic Border

Top—Dogs assist in portaging canoe across tundra to lake.

Center left—Loading wood on a "distributor."

Center right—Map showing location of new preserve.

Lower—Indian tents at the base of Bear Rock.

Fairbridge Plan Of Farm Schools Aided in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—The ultimate establishment of Fairbridge Farm Training Schools throughout Canada for orphan British immigrants advanced another step here recently with the gift of the 2,500 acre Okanagan "Fintry" estate, valued at between $30,000 and $50,000. Situated at the head of British Columbia's long and winding Okanagan Lake, the "Fintry" estate is considered one of the most self-contained ranches in the Province.

Comprising great range lands, orchards and trap lines, this former retreat of a retired Scottish publisher, Capt. J. C. DunWater, is now destined to become the finishing school for the Fairbridge movement's wards at its Vancouver Island farm training school.

Today, as some 130 British boys and girls learn farming and domestics at the Duncan, B. C., headquarters, Canadian officials of the world-wide Fairbridge Schools are preparing their new training farm for proper schooling in cattle breeding and fruit growing.

With $10,000 raised among members of Oxford University's Colonial Club, Kingsley Fairbridge in 1912 founded the first Fairbridge unit in Australia. After years of struggling, he gained the recognition of the Australian Government. They lent substantial financial assistance, Mr. Fairbridge proved his point—that youth, unset in ways and customs, could be readily adapted to farm life despite an early urban environment. Ninety per cent of the Australian Fairbridge graduates, it is said, remained on the land.

Finally British social leaders, encouraged by a $5,000 gift from the Duke of Windsor, then the Prince of Wales, subscribed $500,000 to construct the first Canadian unit near Duncan on Vancouver Island. Today this school is winning the support of British Columbia citizens. Business leaders constitute an active advisory board while applications from farmers to employ Fairbridge graduates indicate the confidence the made-not-born farmers have established.

Fairbridgers range between the ages of five to fifteen. Picked from English and Scottish orphan homes and overcrowded poverty stricken homes, they receive the regular British Columbia school training besides intensive education in the Canadian phase of agriculture. At the age of 15 the boys are hired by British Columbia farmers. Half their wages is paid into the Fairbridge trust fund held by the school, to be used in later years by the young agriculturists to establish their own farms. Fairbridge girls, who in nine cases out of ten wed Fairbridge boys, are released to homes as "domestics" under identical arrangements.



Canada Protects Dwellers In Far North by Preserve

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Further protection of the natives of the Northwest Territories has been provided by the Dominion Government in setting aside another huge tract of land as a game preserve, known as the Mackenzie Mountains, consisting of approximately 70,000 square miles in the district north of Liard River and extending westward from Mackenzie River to the boundary of Yukon Territory.

The preserve will serve the dual purpose of providing for the living requirements of the Mackenzie River Indians and protecting the marten, the principal fur of the district, the yield of which declined from a total of 13,300 pelts in 1924 to 5,690 in 1936. At the same time the game regulations for the Territories, which have restricted hunting to those whites who have resided there for four years or over, have been amended to limit the granting of hunting and trapping licenses to white persons who already hold licenses and to the children of residents who are dependent upon hunting and trapping for their livelihood.

Capacity

The subject brings up the much-discussed question as to the capacity of the Territories to support a much larger population if the natural resources are properly developed and preserved. The area covers 1,309,682 square miles, over one-third of the Dominion, extending from the northern boundaries of the middle provinces to the Pole and from Yukon Territory to the Atlantic Ocean. Its population is scarcely over 10,000—about 5,000 Eskimos, 4,000 Indians, and 1,000 whites—and practically all of them, excepting a few miners, prospectors, and Government servants, depend upon the fauna for their livelihood.

It has been contended that an increase in fur-bearing animals would increase habitation and the volume of export. The full picture, however, is rather surprising to those who estimate a country merely in terms of potential exploitation, for vast sections are covered by muskegs and shallow lakes, and where there is dry tundra permanent frost lies within a foot or less of the surface. The "limitless" grazing areas, sometimes referred to, may possibly support as many as 10,000,000 head of reindeer or caribou if the herds were divided among the scattered pasture lands. As for the fur trade, the chief industry, it seldom has a value over $1,500,000 a year—a small proportion of the total fur trade of the whole Dominion including provincial trapping and fur farming. This asset, however, is permanently protected by the foresight of the Government in setting aside such vast game preserves as Wood Buffalo Park, Thelon Game Sanctuary, Yellow Knife Reserve, and Arctic Islands Reserve, where only permanent residents can hunt and under strict regulations.

Protection of Residents

It is interesting to note a radical change in Government policy toward the fur trade in recent years. Where previously game license and tax profits from the export of pelts were the main consideration and game was protected with this end in view, now the protection and future welfare of the natives themselves take first place. The Indians and Eskimos are still largely dependent on game for their existence and the serious depletion of the wild-life resources of the country would be a disaster from their standpoint. The Northwest Game Regulations take this into account by limiting eligibility for trapping licenses; by controlling the quantity of game that may be taken by the regulation of the open and close seasons and, in one case, that of the beaver, by the fixing of a bag limit; by forbidding the use of aircraft for operating of traplines in different districts by one individual, and by permitting trading to be carried on only at permanent establishments approved by the Administration.

The latest and most spectacular of all the schemes inaugurated for the protection of the natives is the planting of a large herd of reindeer on Reindeer Reserve near the delta of the Mackenzie River.

Knotty Australian Problem: Railroads of Unequal Gauge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—A conference of State Ministers for Transport, which it was proposed be held in Canberra for the primary purpose of settling, for all time, the vexatious problem of the break-of-gauge problem of Australian State railroads, was deferred until late this year, owing to developments arising from an invention, which, its sponsors claim, could overcome the problem simply.

The invention, known as the Boock device, is a contrivance which, its sponsors contend, can be fixed to the bogies of trucks and carriages to enable the wheels to adapt themselves automatically to different widths of railroad track. Great publicity was given to the device shortly before the Canberra transport conference was to be held, and the sponsors claimed that it had been the subject of a favorable report by the New South Wales Railways Department through its chief mechanical engineer.

The State Government kept this report secret, but under pressure from the Federal Government, the responsible Commonwealth Minister was permitted to study it. No details of the report have been revealed. Some experts have raised objections to the Boock device, especially from the point of view of cost, for adaptation to overcome the problem of break-of-gauge.

The controversy, still unsettled, was at its height when the date of the Canberra transport conference fell due.

The Federal Minister for the Interior, J. McEwen, then announced that the Commonwealth Government was still interesting itself in the unification of Australian railroad gauges, and consequently had postponed the conference of ministers until the end of this year.

A new report on the Boock device indicated that Government expenditure on it was not likely to be warranted, but the device would be one of the matters considered when the ministers conferred.

The State of New South Wales at present has 6,176 miles of railroad on a 4-foot-8½-inch gauge. Victoria's 4,812 miles of tracks and part of South Australia's are on 5-foot-3-inch gauge. Queensland with a greater mileage than New South Wales prefers the 3-foot-6-inch gauge.

Women Organize For Larger Roles In State Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Aug. 6—Intensified activity toward increasing the number of women in state and municipal councils was urged upon the national women's groups represented in the International Federation of Business and Professional Women, which has just concluded its congress here.

Resolutions adopted by the session also urged the women's groups in their respective countries to increase efforts toward providing greater business opportunities for women and toward increasing participation of women on boards, directors of co-operatives, syndicates, social institutions, and the like.

The resolutions commended the League of Nations for authorizing a comprehensive research into the status of women throughout the world. The congress also reaffirmed belief in the need for equality of educational opportunities in technical training, in business, in professional opportunities, and equal pay for equal work.

Fallacies Studied

The committee which was appointed at Stockholm last year to chart the objectives of the Federation recommended a special study of "fallacies" which limit women's progress in business and a working out of plans for overcoming them.

The Hungarian press has given great prominence to the Congress. Attendance from abroad was not as large as at other congresses of the International Federation and failure at the last minute of Italian women to appear also contributed toward making the gathering less impressive than was expected. However, the program clearly showed the professional womens' ever-growing determination to win for women a more responsible place in public affairs.

In order to promote broader international co-operation, the Federation increased from four to eight the number of vice-presidents. The new officers are to be appointed to give wider geographical representation.

Officers Elected

Miss Lena Madesin Phillips of New York was re-elected President of the Federation. Mrs. Lilla Melczer of Hungary was made Secretary and Miss Isabella Claridge of the United States Treasurer.

Seven vice-presidents already elected are Miss Alva Murdal of Sweden, Miss Caroline Haslett of Great Britain, Miss Dorothy Heneker of Canada, Mrs. Anna Paradowska-Selegowska of Poland, Senator F. Plamenkova of Czechoslovakia, Dr. Maria Castellani of Italy and Miss Caro Olden of Norway. The eighth will be appointed later by the board.

Court to Review Sale of Estate To Negro Cult

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 6—The sale by Howard Spencer of his 500-acre Hudson River estate opposite the ancestral home of President Roosevelt, to the self-styled "Father" Divine, Negro cult leader, was seen here today as due for a review by the courts to determine whether it was made without adequate financial consideration to Mr. Spencer and whether it left him without sufficient assets to meet his obligations.

A court action was begun against Mr. Spencer in the Supreme Court here yesterday by the liquidators of the Straus National Bank & Trust Co. to collect $780 on a judgment obtained against him in the Ninth District Municipal Court on Nov. 30, 1931, and which, it was charged, remains unpaid.

Jacob Paull, of counsel for the liquidators, obtained from Justice Peter Schmuck, of the State Supreme Court, an order directing Mr. Spencer to appear in the Court House in Poughkeepsie on Aug. 16 for examination with regard to assets he may have to satisfy the judgment. Two other orders issued by Justice Schmuck directed officers of the First National Bank of Highland, N. Y., and the Highland Press, respectively, to appear at the same time and place before the court any information they may have about Mr. Spencer's ability to pay.

German Firm Plans Nonstop Hop From Berlin to New York

BREMEN, Germany (AP)—The Focke-Wulff Airplane Company plans to send a 24-passenger plane of the Condor type on a non-stop flight to New York as soon as possible, perhaps Monday, Aug. 8.

Secrecy attended the preparations, and a spokesman for the firm intimated nothing would be announced until the plane arrived in New York.

The Air Ministry, however, said plans for the flight had been completed with its permission and support. Composition of the crew was not finally determined.

[A German Embassy spokesman in Washington said a Focke-Wulff plane would leave Berlin within a few days for a non-stop hop to New York. The United States State Department disclosed a permit had been granted for the plane to land in Alaska and the United States, possibly at San Francisco.]

Canada Finds New Trade In Grass for Golf Links

CALGARY, Alta. (CP)—A Czechoslovakian grass known as "Red Fescue" is providing a new export commodity for 10 farmers in the Olds district, North of Calgary.

It is described as ideal for golf course fairways and the farmers are finding a ready market for its seed in the United States.

Originally it was brought into Canada from Czechoslovakia by the Dominion Department of Agriculture in the hope it might bolster forage crops.

American Envoys Interested In Czech-Sudeten Parleys

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Aug. 6 (AP)—Hugh R. Wilson, United States Ambassador to Germany, visited President Benes and Foreign Minister Milan Krofta today and then prepared to lunch with Viscount Runciman, Britain's unofficial observer in Czechoslovak-Sudeten German relations.

At the Presidential Residence, President Benes and Mr. Wilson chatted almost an hour but the American Legation insisted there was only a passing reference to Lord Runciman's efforts to bring about a settlement in the Government's dispute with its autonomy-seeking Germanic minority.

The luncheon at the British Legation will be Mr. Wilson's first meeting with the Viscount.

The American Minister to Prague, Wilbur J. Carr, said America was manifesting merely a detached, though keen interest, in Viscount Runciman's undertaking.

Last night the Ambassador met the British Minister to Czechoslovakia, Basil C. Newton. The engagement to see Lord Runciman was described as an outcome of that dinner-table conversation.

Meanwhile, Czechoslovak-Sudeten negotiations were adjourned for the week end, and it was announced that Lord Runciman would go into the country to escape the heat of the city.

His destination was kept secret as the British feared he might be made the center of a political demonstration.

Lord Runciman had previously talked with representatives of the Sudeten Germans.

Konrad Henlein, the chief Sudeten leader, did not come, but sent his principal lieutenants, Ernst Kundt, Heinrich Schicketanz, Heinrich Sebekovsky, Gustav Peters, and Otto Schicketanz. Though they talked with Lord Runciman they remained longest with British technical experts to whom they delivered an armful of statiscal material.

Lord Runciman, who is becoming known among the Czechs as the man who listens everywhere but says nothing, was particularly secretive about one phase of his studies in behalf of the British Government.

He plans to visit several Sudeten communities to check complaints of the residents who demand autonomy from the Prague Government for their districts which fringe Czechoslovakia's frontiers facing National Socialist Germany.

The Hungarian minority represented by the Hungarian party leader, Janos Esterhazy, also called on the British mission and arranged to unburden that minority's grievances against the Prague Government to Lord Runciman next week.

There was no let-up, meanwhile, in the newspaper campaign to discredit German motives for creating a diplomatic incident over the assertedly accidental crossing of the German frontier near Glatz by three Czechoslovak planes on Wednesday.

Germany protested because of the occurrence.

A semi-official Prague news service asserted it had discovered that at the frontier garrison of Gremz, German officers in large numbers were being taught the Czech language.

Democracy Upheld to Welsh

CARDIFF, Wales, Aug. 6 (AP)—Joseph E. Davies, United States Ambassador to Belgium, urged Welshmen today to "stand fast in the preservation of democratic principles against the encroachments of would-be regimentors and dictators."

Mr. Davies, himself of Welsh descent, spoke at the Welsh National Eisteddfod, famous annual music festival, on behalf "of those of Welsh blood in America."

"We deny," he said, "that the only form of government which now confronts the choice of mankind is that of a totalitarian state of one form of 'ism' or another.

"We assert that the destruction of personal liberty, freedom of thought or speech, the right to peaceful assembly, liberty of conscience and security of the individual in his person and in his rights, is too high a price for anything that (dictatorial) government can give."

In his address, the Ambassador delivered President Roosevelt's personal salutation in Welsh, "cofian cynas," which means, "warm regards."

British Rush Army Program

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP)—The War Office announced the promotion of more than 2,000 Army officers today as the first result of War Secretary Leslie Hore-Belisha's new program to make Army life more attractive.

More than one third of the Army's captains and lieutenants were stepped up in consequence of the War Secretary's abolition of the system in use since 1871 whereby promotions were dependent upon vacancies.

The promotions, effective Aug. 1, were listed in a special 20-page supplement of the London Gazette—the largest ever issued.

This is a major feature of Mr. Hore-Belisha's program, announced July 28. The program also provides for lower retirement ages and higher retirement pay, creation of officers from the ranks, and removal of wealth and social position as requirements for admission into Sandhurst—Britain's West Point.

Efforts have been under way for some time to make the Army more attractive for the enlisted man. His pay has been increased. He is eligible for a pension. If he wishes, he may learn a trade. His barracks are being modernized. His equipment is lighter and his clothes better fitting and more comfortable. He does not even have to make long marches any more. He generally rides in a truck.

Mr. Hore-Belisha started his revolutionary changes last year by placing younger men in control of the Army. He named Viscount Gort as Chief of the General Staff to succeed Sir Cyril Deverell and placed other young officers in key posts.

The Army muster on Jan. 1, 1938, was 448,625—including the Territorial Army—but it will be increased sharply this year. An intensive drive for recruits has been under way for months.

Great Britain will spend £106,500,000 on the Army this year compared to £82,174,000 last year and £36,137,000 in 1931.

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP)—England's aircraft defenses engaged yesterday in the biggest war games ever held by the Royal Air Force.

High officers of the R. A. F. in map-strewn rooms issued orders involving 900 planes, 15,000 airmen, 17,000 anti-aircraft troops, and 4,000 observers.

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Roosevelt Plans Strong Defense For Canal Zone

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone, Aug. 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt said more road construction to strengthen Panama Canal defenses would be included in next year's budget.

He made the statement at a press conference before sailing aboard the Cruiser Houston from Gatun Lock for Providence Island in the Bahamas.

Officials of the Army and Navy, the Canal Zone and the Panamanian Republic agreed more highways were necessary, Mr. Rosevelt said, upon completing a tour of the Pacific side of the Canal Zone and a short, unofficial visit into the Republic before going by train to the Atlantic side.

The Chief Executive said new roads possibly would be outside the Canal Zone in the Republic. He predicted more roads would help build up the Panama interior and added he was glad President Arosemena of Panama had such a program in mind.

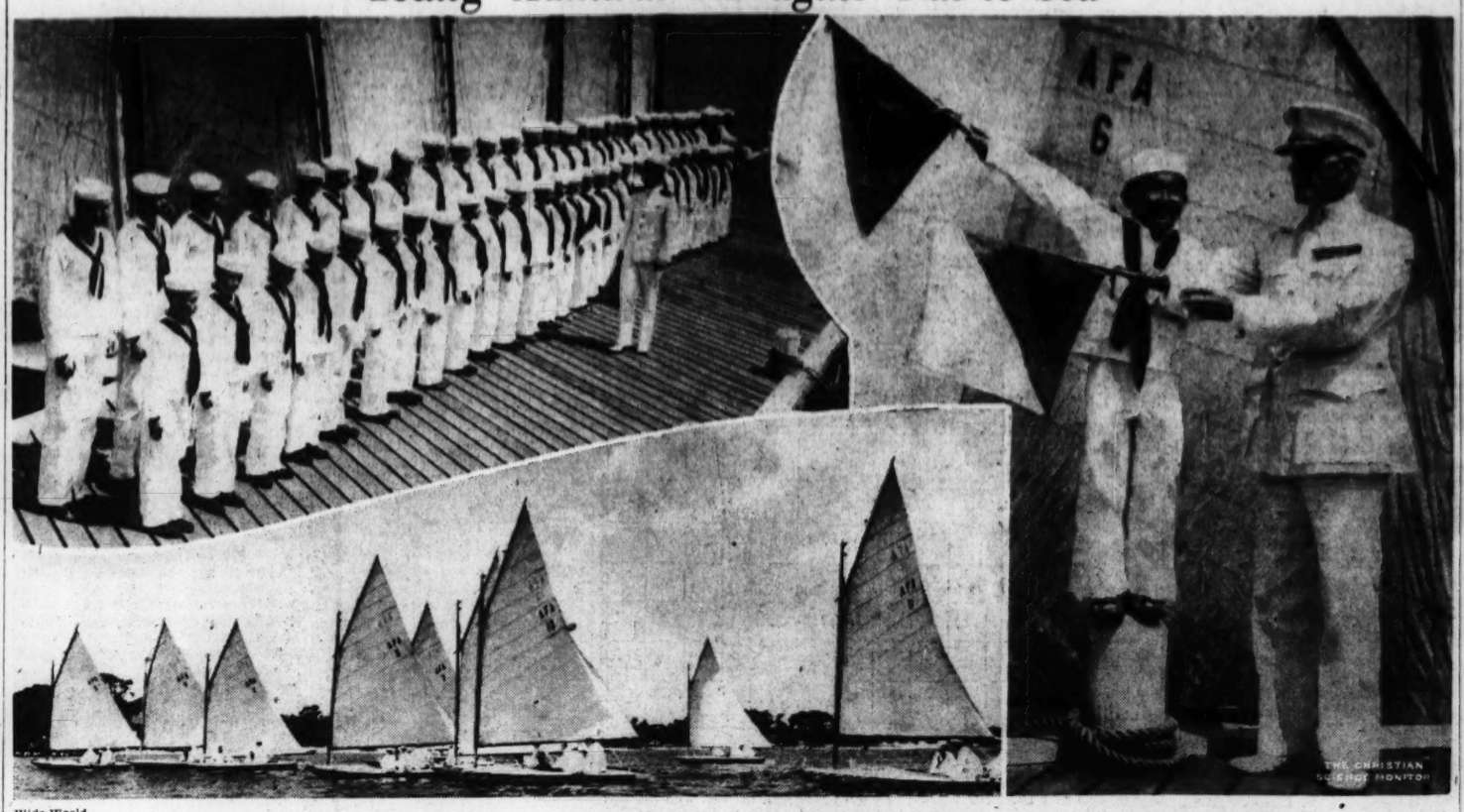
The President said he thought things were being run well in the Canal Zone. He added he was pleased to see new airplanes here, asserting he was not so pleased with the planes he saw on his previous visit in 1935.

Mr. Roosevelt lunched with Gov. Clarence S. Ridley of the Canal Zone. At Providence Island he will get in a last day of fishing before heading home from his cruise which started on the West Coast July 18.

Hankow Bombarded

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP)—Fifty-three Japanese planes raided Hankow, Chinese Provincial Capital, at noon today, a Reuters dispatch said, bombarded the airdrome, and shook the city with terrific explosions.

Young 'Admiral Farraguts' Put to Sea



Wide World

Youngsters, 7 to 10 Years of Age, Demonstrate Their Sailing Ability After Eight Weeks at Camp

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

No playing in the bathtub at home is this! And a toy sailboat in the back-yard pool or pond would be "child's" play. For these young men lined up so authoritatively on the dock of the Admiral Farragut Naval Academy Camp at Pine Beach, N. J., are ready to take their final test at sailing the "mosquito fleet" anchored behind them.

Standing behind the sailors are the "big brothers" who sail with them during instruction. Lieut. F. X. Carmody, U. S. N., retired, is giving final inspection.

At the right Brig. Gen. Cyrus S. Radford, Director of the Academy, shows Horoshi Tsukino of New York City how to send semaphore messages.

Italian Attitude To Jews Adds To Refugee Problems

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP) — Italian Jewry's concern added another worry to the task before the intergovernmental refugee committee which seeks sanctuary for the thousands fleeing Nazi Germany.

Italy has announced that it intended "no special persecution" of Jews, but the committee placed the tentative figure of 60,000 Italian Jews on its records, bringing the potential refugee list to approximately 5,000,000.

Jewish sources gave the number of Jews in Italian home territory as 44,000 about one Jew to every 1,000 non-Jewish Italians. Participation of Jews in "the full life of the State must be leveled" at that proportion, an officially inspired Italian statement said.

The Refugee Committee felt 44,000 was too low a figure, tentatively placing it at 60,000.

The most acute immediate problem is to find a haven for the mass flow of emigrants from Germany. It was understood that Myron C. Taylor, head of the United States delegation, has indicated to the other 26 countries represented that a total of 600,000 persons in Germany and German Austria must be settled elsewhere—perhaps at the rate of 100,000 annually.

That depends upon the absorption powers of nations accepting the emigrants, which will include not only Jews and half-Jews, but others dissatisfied politically.

The United States' 1938 quota for German and German Austrian emigrants is 27,370, while approximately 11,000 were accepted last year. These figures give an idea of the immensity of the problem.

It was estimated more than 300,000 German Jews have settled in other lands since Reichsführer Hitler assumed power in Germany in 1933, but in the earlier years emigrating Jews were allowed to take 75 per cent of their fortunes out of the country. That has been reduced now about 10 per cent by the Nazi "flight tax."

Germany's assistance to departing Jews was regarded as essential. Reliable estimates placed the cost of settling an emigrant family at between $3,500 and $5,000—providing another country accepts them.

Mass emigration and settlement of German Jews alone would cost a huge sum.

If other potential refugees on the committee's books were forced suddenly to leave home, the results would be even more drastic. These are 3,000,000 in Poland, most of them peasants; 1,000,000 in Rumania, and 300,000 in Hungary.

Hopkins Tells South of Plans For Between-Crop Farm Jobs

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 6 (AP)—Inauguration of a permanent program of between-season employment for needy farmers was announced here last night by Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, as the first step of President Roosevelt's "frontal attack" on the South's inequality of income.

Mr. Hopkins, in a nation-wide broadcast, said he had come to complete plans in conferences with state and regional administrators of 11 Southern states in which diets for thousands consist of "grits, greens and gravy."

He listed the South's greatest needs as:

1. Increased farm income.
2. Equalized educational and health opportunities.
3. Cheaper power to attract industry. Handicaps to the South's development, he said, are:
1. Concentration of financial power in too few people, most of whom live outside the South.
2. Penalty of the existing freight rate structure.
3. Tariff policy.
4. The one-crop agricultural system and the credit system it entails.

The relief administrator said he discussed with his staff "measures the WPA can take to further the President's purposes," after previously giving them authority to add a total of 200,000 persons to the WPA rolls pending the time when labor would be needed for picking cotton.

"We intend to close out this employment in picking time, and to open it up again when the harvest is over," Mr. Hopkins said.

Many Not Earning Enough

He said there were thousands of Southerners in rural areas not earning an adequate income from agriculture.

"I believe, therefore, as a matter of permanent policy the head of every farm family whose income is inadequate should be given employment a few months each year to supplement his agricultural income," Mr. Hopkins said. He added that while he intended to see the jobs went to the needy, he proposed to modify the procedure of certification for work "and to substitute in its place an employment system which will remove the offensive stigma of relief from these people."

This "supplementary work," he pointed out, is not a "final answer," but "I am convinced that any permanent satisfactory solution is going to be a long time in the making."

"If the per capita net income of farm families in the South could be brought up to the level of farmers' incomes in the rest of the country, the pool of new purchasing power thus created would absorb twice as many goods as we exported to all foreign countries in 1935."

Early, subsidized railroads, he said, were so built as to "choke off" river traffic, thus subordinating western and southern advantages and later the freight rate structure "clinched" the industrial supremacy of North and East.

Rate Advantages

"Today's rate differentials penalize both the Southern railroads and Southern shippers, he said, and Northern manufacturers have a rate advantage of about 39 per cent over Southerners shipping into the East.

Mr. Hopkins said in discussing the agricultural South he was talking about what the "President recently called the Nation's economic problem number one."

"The South, he said, needs more industrial wage-earners to buy its farm produce. Cheaper power would help the entire region served by the Tennessee Valley Authority to get more industry, he added.

"I am sure the South does not want low-wage industries." Mr. Hopkins said. "Wages paid in a community stay in a community. Profits paid to absentee stockholders go wherever the stockholders live. . . .

"From a sectional viewpoint, therefore, the wages-and-hours legislation, aside from providing a better living wage for the wage-earner, is a guarantee that a larger share of the production of industry will stay at home."

Mr. Hopkins asserted he knew President Roosevelt is determined, "with the aid of like-minded people in the South to overcome the forces which have retarded the development of the South."

Federal agencies, including the WPA, must continue their efforts to provide "better life and better living," he said.

Corrigan Welcome Reported in Tons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Aug. 6

Tons of ticker tape tell a much more impressive story of public acclaim than dozens of decibels. Dancing meter needles register the decibels of applause vibrating in the oratorically-charged atmosphere of political gatherings. But the popularity of returning trans-atlantic fliers has been much more definitely indicated by the heavy precipitation of paper at their New York welcome parades.

Sweeping up after the Douglas Corrigan reception yesterday, street cleaners put their heads together and emerged with the information that 1,800 tons of paper fell on and around him. This—according to the Sanitation Department—tied him with Howard Hughes, but left Charles A. Lindbergh holding the record 100 tons ahead.

Deems Taylor Holds Place For Musical Fancy and Wit

Composers of Today
Last of Six Articles

By L. A. Sloper

Music Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Deems Taylor is the American representative in the list of popular radio composers. And he is 100 per cent an American musician. Born and educated in New York City, he studied composition there, and there he has lived since, as music critic, lecturer, and composer. Last year, no doubt, you heard him as commentator for the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra's Sunday afternoon radiocasts.

Taylor may not go down in history as one of the great composers, nor as one of the most original of his day, but he has established himself with his contemporaries as a musician of fancy and wit. His most popular work is probably his suite for orchestra, "Through the Looking-Glass," which certainly represents him at his most ingratiating. This is one of two of his works most favored by radio listeners. The other is a set of excerpts from the opera, "The King's Henchman."

According to Taylor himself, the Suite, "Through the Looking-Glass," needs no extended analysis. It is based on Lewis Carroll's nonsense fairy tales, "and the five pictures it presents will, if all goes well, be readily recognizable to lovers of the book. There are four movements, the first subdivided into two connected parts, a Dedication ("Child of the pure, unclouded brow") and "The Garden of Live Flowers." The other sections are "Jabberwocky," "Looking-Glass Insects," and "The White Knight."

Success at Metropolitan

"The King's Henchman" is one of two operas by Taylor which have had conspicuous success at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York. The other is "Peter Ibbetson." Of "The King's Henchman," set to the poem by Edna St. Vincent Millay, the present writer said in 1927:

"It may be that M. Emile Vuillermoz was right in the surprising contention, made recently in these columns, that English is the best tongue for singing. But he was not referring to the kind of English employed by Miss Millay in this drama. Listening to her words at the first Boston performance of the opera, in the Tremont Theater Monday evening, one was impressed by the number of stopped consonants, fricatives, and sibilants. Some lines seemed to consist entirely of 'd's,' 'th's,' and 'ist's.' Try those on your vocalizer, and imagine the struggle of the artists. There is no doubt that in 'The King's Henchman' Miss Millay has written some lovely poetry. She has even given new interest to the Tristan legend by making Mark, alias Eadgar, the only wholly sympathetic character in the story. But she has also produced verses in which the full, rounded vowel seems an interloper.

"Double Disadvantage"

"Thus Mr. Taylor has labored under a double disadvantage. He has had to supply a musical setting for a situation which already had been clothed in incomparable music; and he has had to cope with a language more unsingable if anything than German. His accomplishment does him much credit. Though he doubtless would not willingly have set up in competition with Wagner, he could hardly do less, finding himself in the same line, than pay tribute to the master. Thus we were not surprised to hear, not only the 'Forest Murmurs,' but certain familiar figures in strings and wood-winds, certain progressions in the brass. Nor has Mr. Taylor neglected the excellent instruction in matters of the lyric stage to be culled from the scores of Puccini.

"But Mr. Taylor's score is not composed entirely of quotations. He has utilized a folk song to make a most effective marching number. He has employed his chorus in the second act to produce a very successful eerie effect. He has given musical point to the librettist's touches of humor. Mr. Taylor has marked talent and a pretty wit. He has displayed these to excellent advantage in his playful song cycle, 'The City of Joy' . . . and in his fanciful orchestral suite, 'Through the Looking-Glass.' Quite likely the giving of such musical pleasures is his real bent. . . . It is not necessary that all composers should be Wagners."

South Probes Own Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Sufficient discussion as to "What's the matter with the South," has gone on since President Roosevelt referred to the section as "the Nation's No. 1 economic problem" to formulate a symposium of views on the subject.

There are differences of opinion among Southern editors and thinkers who have expressed themselves, but for the most part they are differences of emphasis. In general they seem to be pretty well agreed with the President's statement, but some are quick to add that federal spending or subsidy is not the way out.

The relative backwardness of the South's economic development is ascribed to a variety of causes, chief among which are the following: the setback suffered by the South as a result of the Civil War and Reconstruction; tariff policies assertedly benefiting the industrial East and harming the agricultural South; the lack of adequate Southern capital, which has resulted in high costs of outside capital for the development of the South and a large degree of absentee ownership and control; the excessive dependence on a one-crop agricultural system; the loss of foreign markets for cotton; freight rate differentials; the high rate of farm tenancy in the South; low wages; long-established policies of discrimination against the South in favor of other sections and the economic problem presented by the large negro element in the population.

The emphasis also varies as to the best solutions. In general the feeling seems to prevail that the greatest needs are for relief from the inequalities imposed by the tariff; relief from freight rate differentials and other discriminations against the South; more agricultural diversification, and the introduction of new kinds of industries that would give the South a more diverified industrial development. These together with elimination of farm tenancy, improved educational facilities and the retention in the South of Southern talent are the solutions most often suggested.

Fireside discussions for weeks now have turned toward this subject of "what's the matter with the South," and there seems to be agreement that solutions must be of long-range duration. Incomes and purchasing power cannot be built up overnight and no quick remedies are expected from legislation or otherwise.

N. Y. Art Group Names Logan As Manager-Director

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 6—Purchase of stock holdings of the late Cortlandt F. Bishop in the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries by a group headed by Milton D. Logan and the election of Mr. Logan as President and Managing director of the Corporation was announced here today. Mr. Logan, who has been Secretary and Treasurer of the Galleries during the last season, will take over his new duties at once, succeeding Mitchell Kennerley.

The American Art Association-Anderson Galleries is one of the oldest and best-known organizations for the sale of art and literary property in the United States, and has staged large sales of rare books and art objects. Among these were the Lothian and Jerome Kern libraries. The total amount brought by art and literary property sold under the management of the Corporation was placed at more than $160,000,000.

The Corporation represents a merger of the American Art Association and the Anderson Galleries, made in 1929.

The announcement quoted Mr. Logan as saying that several innovations in the conduct of the firm would be made. One of these will be enlargement of the department, recently formed, for appraisal of books, paintings, and furniture by experts of the Galleries for State and Federal tax and insurance purposes.

Of All Things . . . !

Oranges and Currents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tasmania — Although the orange has built up a reputation for service to humanity in various ways from the succulent appetizer for breakfast to the cooling application of sherbet as the night wears on, yet it has other uses probably not known to the orange groves of Pomona, Cal. or the marmalade magnates of Dundee, as the engineers of Tasmaia have discovered.

Much exercised over the problem of pollution that has troubled the beaches of the River Derwent and Hobart harbor in recent years, the Hobart City Council and the Hobart Marine have determined to find out the course of the current in the harbor. For this purpose the engineers have adopted the device of throwing oranges into the harbor at various places, each orange having attached to it a piece of wood bearing a number.

Those who find these oranges have been asked to return them to the Town Hall so that they can be identified. The numbers indicate where they were thrown into the harbor and by noting the place at which they came ashore again, the various currents will be able to be charted.

For Use Abroad

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (CP-Reuters)—The first and only specimen in the Union of southern Rhodesia's flag has been received at the Colony's publicity office here.

The flag is intended for use abroad and is not used in the Colony where the Union Jack is flown on all occasions.

The national emblem is a blue flag with the Union Jack in the corner. On the blue ground appears the Rhodesian emblem—a green shield bearing at the top a lion rampant between two thistles—and a pickaxe in gold is shown below.

Three U. S. Bombers Arrive in Bogota

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The War Department received word today that three Army "flying fortress" bombers flying from Miami, Fla., had reached Bogota, Colombia, at 11:27 E. S. T.

They made the 1,540-mile flight without a stop in slightly more than eight hours. The commander of the "flying fortresses," is Maj. Vincent J. Meloy.

The bombers took 14 officers and 12 men to attend the inaugural Sunday of Dr. Eduardo Santos, Colombia's President-Elect. They left Miami on the non-stop flight shortly after 3 a. m.

Noses Count

Andorra, the tiny Republic in the Pyrenees, has a population of only 5,500 persons scattered in 30 villages.

'Eyes' Dog Banned, Girl Sails for U. S.

LONDON, (AP)—Miss Hazel Hurst, American blind lecturer, is en route back to the United States after spending just 10 minutes on English soil from which the Government barred her faithful dog guide.

The Ministry of Agriculture refused to allow Miss Hurst's dog to enter the country without first undergoing the usual six months' quarqantine. Miss Hurst, rather than travel without her "eyes," abandoned plans to spend several months here visiting relatives and lecturing.

Shortly before her ship, the American Merchant, sailed, the Ministry of Agriculture relaxed its regulations enough to allow her a brief stroll with her dog through the dingy Thames docks of East London.

The Ministry, however, refused to waive its rules and allow the dog unlimited free entrance, despite Miss Hurst's appeals during the week to King George, President Roosevelt, and United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy.

Netherlands Frees Gold

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP)—An Exchange telegraph dispatch said a Netherlands royal decree effective today removed the gold embargo in force since Sept. 9, 1936, and permitted henceforth a free gold market. The embargo was considerably reduced June 17, 1937, but the authority of the Netherlands Bank still had been required for each individual transaction.

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Hungary: Trend Noted Toward Axis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Aug. 5 — The Regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Prime Minister Bela Imredy, and Foreign Minister Koloman de Kanya will visit Berlin during the second half of August the press announces here.

Such a visit is interpreted as strengthening Hungary's position on the Rome-Berlin axis. This does not mean, however, any weakening of the desire of the Hungarian Government or people for close co-operation with Britain. Evidence of this is found in the fact that the whole press here has heartily welcomed Premier Neville Chamberlain's last speech to the British Parliament and expressed hope that England's mediation may lead to a satisfactory solution of the Czech problem.

Hungary's co-operation with Rome and Berlin seems to have no bearing upon the critical situation in Czechoslovakia, or the claims of Hungarians in Czechoslovakia for autonomy.

Dr. Imredy's Progress

As to Hungary's domestic situation there are many indications that the "strong" government of Dr. Imredy is succeeding in making a better political atmosphere and is effectively restraining National Socialist agitation all along the line.

For example, a strict order has recently been issued prohibiting all employees of the State Theater and Opera from participating in any political activity not approved by the regime. At the same time Count Paul Teleki, Minister of Education, has instructed all teachers and students to keep out of politics. The Government has also ordered all civil servants to resign from political and social movements not in complete harmony with the government program.

The Army and the Police, it is believed, are being subjected to rigid discipline by strong ministers.

As a result of these governmental measures a certain amount of confidence is returning and business has improved. Some investments are being made and more orders are being given. The picture is not yet rosy, however, for the tourist trade is slack; the National Socialists, though quieter, still exist and publish several papers; and the application of the Government's new five-year plan still goes on slowly. However, the National Socialist flood which threatened to sweep over Hungary has certainly been checked.

Czech Situation

Meanwhile the press considers the recent Czechoslovak elections a victory for all autonomists and demands the immediate reconstitution of the Czechoslovak State.

The newspaper of Count Stephen Bethlen, ex-political leader, writes: "After this election Czechoslovakia, as created by unjust peace treaties, has morally ceased to exist and its immediate task is to put into effect this verdict of the millions."

"From now on, Prague is not master of the non-Czech peoples, but these peoples are masters of Prague," writes a Government paper. "Czechoslovakia must choose between disintegration and destruction and a sober and frank agreement with all nationalities."

Premier Imredy, speaking before a crowd of veterans, informed them that a new day is dawning for Hungary and they must be ready to act, for on the battlefield, he said, dawn is the most dangerous time.

Groups Uniting

Many of the National Socialist groups are uniting in a political party which is already the third strongest party in Parliament. The more modern elements including a large part of the former Opposition is uniting about the Premier. More radical Right wing elements are joining this new group which calls itself "The Christian National Socialist front."

The chief difference between these two camps is that one is for orderly authoritarianism and the other for revolutionary authoritarianism. Both are pro-German, ardently revisionistic and for directing economy.

In short, although the new Hungarian Government was created to check the rapidly growing National Socialist movement, most observers agree that Hungary's politics are moving more to the right than ever.

For the first time the National Socialists have at their disposal an important morning newspaper. It is called Magyarság, or Hungary, has long been distinguished for its staunch nationalism, and is considered one of the country's leading dailies. For many years it supported the Hapsburgs and was one of the organs of Clerical Royalism.

"Right" Course

But, besides this new activity of the "right wing" opposition, the Government also is following a decidedly "right" course. It has given its support to the new anti-Jewish bill, limiting the participation of Jews in any phase of public life to 20 per cent, Dr. Imredy in his utterances and actions is just as uncompromising on this point as was Koloman Daranyi. The Roman Catholic Archbishop and the leading Protestant Bishop spoke against the bill in the Upper House, but the Government pushed it through; although it has shown its determination to suppress promiscuous attacks on Jews. The Jews are loyal, said Joseph Szell, Minister of the Interior, in Parliament recently. They are not boycotting Hungary's economic plans, he said, and he warned agitators against molesting them.

In addition, economic life is to be placed under rigid, authoritarian control. Hungary is to have a directed economy. There is no doubt about this. Business, banking, and industry will be as rigidly supervised as in Fascist lands.

And, thirdly, extremely severe laws for the defense of the State have been drawn up. Practically all public affairs have been placed under the supervision of the ministers of police and justice. The press, publications, meetings, and organizations are subjected to the strictest control. Civil liberties, as understood in such a country as France or Switzerland, are practically abolished.

Nation Celebrating

Since this is St. Stephen's year in Hungary, devoted to the celebration of the 900th anniversary of the passing of Hungary's first king, and first great champion of Christianity, the Hungarians are exalting their national ideals.

In watching the patriotic-religious services one realizes that there is such a thing as Hungarianism in the world.

Ethnologically, the Hungarians are not pure Magyar. Teutonic, Slav, and Latin elements far outweigh the Magyar strain. Racially, the Hungarian is as composite as the American.

The Hungarian is a good soldier and a good farmer, but man for man the Bulgarian is a better farmer. Bulgarians come here and supply Budapest with half its vegetables. Compared with such lands as Denmark or The Netherlands, Hungary's soil is poorly utilized.

Nor can one speak of real patriotism as an outstanding trait, for Hungarians have suffered more from Hungarians than from any other nation. Yet the Hungarians have preserved a Hungarian culture for a full millennium. Most Hungarians are poor, many work very hard, yet they are all moved by a kind of holiday enthusiasm. The Hungarians revel in symbols, in games, in gallantry, in displays of "honor." Their whole life has the lure and comradeship of a college or university. They never let reality crush their pretences.

Hungary Decrees Compulsory Labor

By the Associated Press

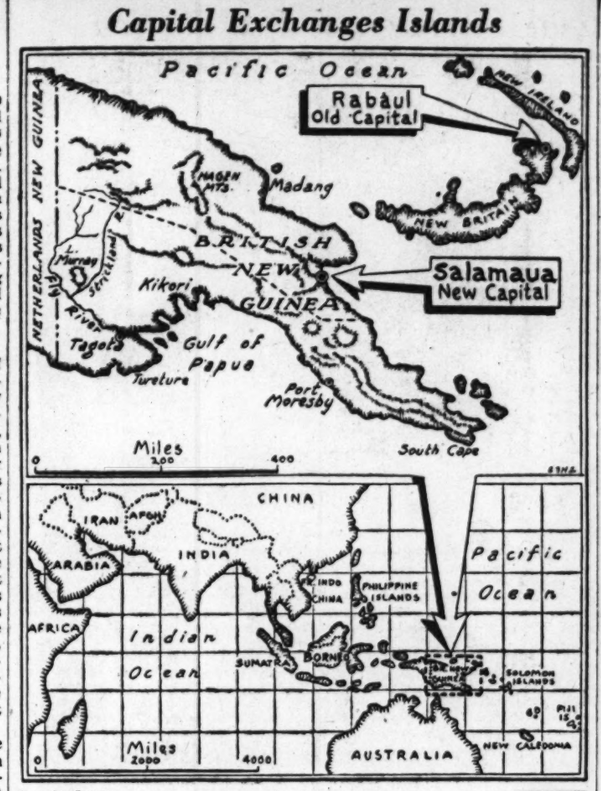
Budapest, Hungary

Compulsory labor service for all classes of Hungary's population has been introduced.

The Government has announced an immediate program by which 14 labor camps for men and two for women would be expanded gradually to several hundred.

Campers will be required to work six hours daily five days a week and 11 hours on Fridays, receiving military training during their camping periods.

Capital Exchanges Islands



By a Staff Artist

Volcanic Uncertainty Causes Move to Small Port

Air service now links the islands to each other and to Australia closely. Many think the change of the capital to Salamaua is unwise from a defense point of view and also due to tidal waves said to occur. Many Australians, however, have found that the port, now springing into mushroom importance, is delightful and beautiful. Modern highways are planned to link it with other centers.

New Guinea's Capital to Move 400 Miles From Present Site

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—Salamaua has been selected as the new capital of mandated New Guinea to replace Rabaul, which was declared unsafe after the volcanic eruption and earthquake of May, 1937.

Hitherto, Salamaua's claim to importance has been as the port of entry to the rich mountain gold fields. Fourteen years ago it consisted of little more than a store depot, built of sago palm, for Capt. Will Money. None of its half dozen white inhabitants dreamed of its future importance. Thirty-two miles inland, over the high mountains, at Wau, barely a dozen white men were hanging on desperately in the hope of finding gold.

Then, out of the hills, emerged a man bringing 3,000 ounces of the precious metal.

By 1925, the little cluster of buildings on the remote New Guinea beach had reached the status of a port. Then came the Edie Creek "find." During 1926-27, 3½ tons of gold were taken from that small but fabulously rich field. Only the law that forbids anyone to leave Australia for the mandated territory with less than £550 prevented Salamaua from becoming the scene of a great gold rush.

Air Cuts Trip

In the early days, the journey from Salamaua to the gold fields took anything up to two weeks to accomplish. With the development of air transport, the 32 miles across the mountain peaks are covered in 20 minutes. Practically all the machinery and goods in the gold fields area have been taken by air from the coast.

Salamaua is set on a long, narrow isthmus of land, with the water lapping lazily on either shore. From a plane the view is incredibly lovely, cobalt sea, blue hills speckled by palms that shade gaily painted tropical bungalows.

Its residents claim that living in Salamaua is far more comfortable than in many Australian towns. Planes bring supplies of fresh meat, butter, eggs, and vegetables from Wau.

Four hundred miles as the plane flies separate Rabaul from Salamaua. The cost of the transfer will be more than £500,000. Of this amount, approximately £350,000 will be spent in preparing the new site and other works incidental to the establishment of administrative headquarters at Salamaua.

A road is to be constructed from Salamaua to Wau, at an estimated cost of £150,000. This road is eventually to be extended to the Markham Valley, to Ramu, and farther inland. This road is, in the words of William Morris Hughes, Minister for External Affairs, "to be the backbone of a system for the hinterland of the New Guinea mainland." It will, in time, be linked with Madang on the north coast.

The removal of the capital to Salamaua will involve the transfer of a population of approximately 250, including the central administrative staff and their families.

Salamaua has a much older place in the history of New Guinea than Rabaul. The name is said to be a corruption of Samoa. A vessel of that name was wrecked there and the native drawl transformed Samoa into Sahamoa, then Salamoa, and finally Salamaua.

Objections

Critics of Canberra's choice of Salamaua are numerous. The new capital has been subjected to tidal waves and earth tremors. But no volcanoes, active or extinct, are known to be in its vicinity. From a military point of view, Salamaua would be impossible to defend. As to what will happen when the gold fields are worked out, it is claimed that the new road will open up a stand of 500,000,000 super feet of pine, in the valley between Bulwa and Wau. This would be worth £10,000,000 delivered in Australia.

The road will also prolong the life of the gold fields, it is claimed. It costs £21 a ton to send loads inland by air. The rate per ton by road will be £5, thus making it possible to develop much low grade ore which it is too costly to mine under present conditions.

CIO Claims Anti-Union Acts

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—CIO maritime unions complained to the newly organized Maritime Labor Board yesterday that the Maritime Commission had committed anti-union acts.

(The Maritime Labor Board was set up in an effort to settle labor disputes in the merchant marine. The Maritime Commission, an older organization, is attempting to build up the Nation's shipping facilities by subsidies and other means.)

After hearing CIO officials more than two hours, Chairman Robert M. Bruere of the Labor Board told reporters:

"We've listened to their story, and have taken it under advisement."

Mr. Bruere declined to say what the next move might be.

Secretary of Labor Perkins sent a representative to the conference—John R. Steelman, Director of Conciliation of the Labor Department. Others who attended were Claude E. Seehorn, a member of the Maritime Labor Board; Lee Pressman, General Counsel for the CIO; Gardner Jackson, representing Labor's Nonpartisan League; Frank Staatz, New York, representing the National Maritime Union, and Ralph Emerson, legislative representative of CIO maritime unions.

Mr. Bruere read to reporters the letter of the unions asking for a conference to discuss the "troubled labor situation caused by the anti-labor policy being carried out by the Maritime Commission in regard to the procedure used by the Commission in hiring seamen."

Mr. Emerson has accused the Maritime Commission of refusing to deal with union hiring halls, established to furnish seamen for ships. The Commission has opened hiring halls of its own, Mr. Emerson said.

He declared the CIO unions want hiring to be done on the rotary system so that "the man on the beach the longest gets the first chance at the job."

Safeguard of Sight And Teaching Blind Urged in Montreal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—While work in the care of blind persons and the prevention of blindness has during the past few years progressed steadily, workers have as yet only touched the fringe, declared Dr. Hector Cyphot, President of the Quebec Division of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, at the annual meeting here.

He held that it is a humanitarian duty to protect sight both for the sake of the individual and from the point of view of the community, prevention of blindness being sound economy and social work of the highest order. Additional funds are required to prosecute this work, he declared. Employment of the blind which imparted a wonderful feeling of freedom and independence, and the prevention of sight disorders, were two of the main objects of the Institute's work, he said.

Referring to the legislation passed last year by the Dominion Parliament and the Quebec Government providing for pensions for the needy blind at and after the age of 40, it was reported that on March 31, last, 711 blind citizens of Quebec received pension checks, a figure which compared favorably with conditions in other provinces. "The Government has gone a long way in making life for the blind tolerable; we must not relax in our efforts to make life for them worth while," Dr. Cyphot said.

Museum Safari Leaves New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 6—Headed for Africa, where he will make a six-month expedition of more than 20,000 miles, William D. Campbell, field representative of the American Museum of Natural History, left New York today aboard the steamship Conte di Savoia, of the Italian Line.

The expedition, which is to collect, among other things, specimens of the brilliantly-colored mandrill, a large and spectacular member of the baboon family, and black-faced chimpanzees, will start from Nairobi, in Kenya, East Africa, on Nov. 1. Thence the party will proceed directly through the heart of Africa across the Belgian Congo and French Equatorial Africa into the Cameroons, on the West Coast; through the French Sudan to Timbuktu and return to Nairobi by way of the Nile.

Maj. W. V. D. Dickinson, a member of several previous expeditions, and Robert Kane, staff artist of the museum, will accompany Mr. Campbell on his trek, which will be made with light Ford trucks especially constructed for use across jungles, plains, mountains, and deserts.

WCTU Program Of Social Reform Offered Nation

(Continued from Page 1)

attend the convention before it closes on Aug. 11. Present is Mrs. Ella A. Boole, world president of the WCTU, who urges the members never for a moment to desert the principles of abstinence but to adopt modern methods of fighting liquor-stimulated crime, highway accidents, and the break up of homes.

Alcohol and Road Mishaps

In the second major address of the convention Judge Harry H. Porter, chief Justice of the Evanston (Ill.) Municipal Court and Chairman of the National Safety Council Committee on Tests for Intoxication, announced that 60 per cent of the Nation's traffic accidents and fatalities are traceable to the use of alcohol at the wrong time and the wrong place.

A national expert on traffic problems having come in contact with more than 175,000 cases, Judge Porter quoted figures showing that last year automobile fatalities totaled 39,700, or near the population of a city of the size of Bloomington, Illinois.

Furthermore, he said, that there were injuries to 1,400,000, or equivalent to a city the size of Detroit. This equalled a billion and half dollar economic loss, and when 60 per cent of these accidents can be traced to beverage alcohol it is "time the nation rose in arms and took swift decisive steps to end this daily threat."

Mrs. Smith asked members to be awake to and oppose "increasing liquor propaganda which represents a gross expenditure of ninety-five million dollars in advertising in the past four years."

Strong efforts are to be made in the next session of Congress to ban all interstate advertising of intoxicants. Youth is the place to begin with alcohol education, she declared. There should be a place set aside in every school in the nation for a time for expert instruction in the harmful effects of alcohol. This is provided for in every state law, but not always put into effect in schools.

Tower re-Views

by Clearway

(Continued from Page 1)

same effect has been obtained in terms of practical diplomacy.

* * *

Czechoslovakia is reported to be behind a move to draw up an accord between the Little Entente—Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Rumania—similar to the Bulgarian accord. Germany is believed to oppose the move.

* * *

Refugees

While Italy closed its schools to foreign Jews, and Germany barred more Jewish physicians from practising, the new Refugee Committee in London heard some startling figures. Myron C. Taylor reported that 660,900 persons must leave their homes in Germany and Austria as soon as possible. These are not all Jews. About 285,000 are non-Aryan Christians, and 75,000 are Roman Catholics.

* * *

The committee elected George Rublee of the United States as permanent Executive Director. Lord Winterton becomes chairman of the committee. Four vice-chairmanships are divided among France, Brazil, the Netherlands, and the United States. Expenses of the committee are set at $50,000 a year.

* * *

The Italian Government denies any intent to persecute the Jews.

* * *

This week the new racial doctrine began to be applied more vigorously. Rome announces that Signor Mussolini stated the doctrine as early as 1919. Only recently has it been more precisely formulated.

The racist doctrine has again strained relations between the Vatican and the Italian Government.

* * *

Rumania published a statute extending concessions to racial and religious minorities.

* * *

Mexico Refuses

Washington is by no means pleased with Mexico's refusal this week to arbitrate payment to Americans for farm lands confiscated since 1927. Mexico reserves the right to pay in its own time, and on its own terms. Meanwhile it took over some more land from Americans. The question of payment for confiscated foreign oil holdings is not covered in the present dispute. The tone of Mexico's note would indicate that oil lands, like farm lands, will be paid for under Mexican law. Mr. Hull had cited international law.

* * *

Harlan Mistrial

The Federal Government's effort to obtain criminal sentences against Harlan County coal operators and deputy sheriffs fell short when the Kentucky jury failed to reach a verdict. A hearing on the Government's request for a retrial is set for Sept. 17 at Lexington, Ky.

* * *

Reciprocal Trade

Secretary Hull's program for lowering tariff barriers through reciprocal trade pacts was declared benefitting American exporters in figures published by the Department of Commerce. Exports to countries having agreements rose 66.2 per cent during the year ending last June. Exports to non-agreement countries rose only 47.7 per cent.

Earlier in the week, Mr. Hull defended his program against charges that it harms farmers. Farm imports, he said, were abnormally large last year, due to the drought. But imports due to the reciprocal pacts are beneficial to the American farmer, he held.

U. S. Study Hoped to Aid Labor at Home

(Continued from Page 1)

Manufacturers; Charles Hook, President of the American Rolling Mills of Middleton, Ohio, and Henry I. Harriman, former president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The Manufacturers' Association is popularly regarded in America as the principal organization hostile to trade unionism.

Possibly the opposition to trade unions among American manufacturers was maneuvered into an awkward angle by accepting participation on the Commission, it is remarked here.

Just what anti-union manufacturers are going to get out of such an investigation, observers add, is questionable, beyond possible embarrassment in America.

Hope for Balance Wheel

On the other hand, it is deemed that the presence of the President of the National Association of Manufacturers, for instance, may help to give balance to the ultimate report of the Commission.

If this were merely to photograph all the Commission saw here of industrial relations, and the inference followed in America that the European pattern could be copied universally and forthwith in the United States, that would be a mistake.

Conditions including the mental factors in Britain and America are so dissimilar that neither labor leaders nor employers here predict that America is voluntarily going wholesale into collective bargaining over night, though perhaps eventually.

One thing apparently the Commission has already cleared up, the feeling more or less prevalent in America that the British labor legislation of 1927, following the general strike of the year before, had put severe clamps on the trade union movement in industry. Or in essence that British labor law enforced considerable responsibility on labor unions.

Evidently from their early questioning, some of the delegates put too much emphasis on the 1927 statute. Actually its limitations were mainly confined to trade unions in politics and to what strike pressure they might aim at government. The purely industrial checks of the law were decidedly lesser.

So it became further apparent that the major method of working out industrial peace here is not legislation but negotiation.

Labor Has Its Hopes

As negotiation means collective bargaining between trade unions and employers, this aspect of British industrial relations likewise went to the score of organized labor in America.

Doubtless the labor movement in America will look forward to the report in the hope that it will make better known the facts as to the broad use of collective bargaining particularly in Great Britain.

The Commission got into touch here with all sections of the industrial community, seeing a number of groups of employers dealing with trade unions, as well as several non-union employers. The delegates visited trade union leaders. They saw government officials concerned with labor. Also they talked with others apart from capital or labor who had to do with labor relations.

They investigated the methods of collective bargaining, the Trade Boards (minimum wage machinery), the Industrial Court, the Courts of Inquiry (fact finding in important industrial deadlocks), registration of trade unions, etc.

Spending a little over three weeks in Britain, the visitors pushed to get over the territory they set for themselves. Their trip to Sweden gave them eight days there.

On starting to return home the commission expected to begin to digest its material, and later to pick up the task again in the United States. No date is as yet forecast as to the time of the report, which will be submitted to the Secretary of Labor, under whose auspices the Commission functions. The Secretary of Labor is then to present the report to the President.

Girdler's Idea, Says CIO

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—The CIO has renewed its criticism of President Roosevelt's European labor law investigation, contending the study was the "brain child" of Tom Girdler, chairman of Republic Steel.

The CIO newspaper asserted yesterday that recent testimony before the Senate Civil Liberties Committee showed the origin of the President's plan to appoint a commission for the study.

Terming Mr. Girdler an enemy of labor, the publication said the testimony showed he first suggested to John W. Hill, Cleveland Public Relations Counsel, that a study of the British labor laws be made.

"Charles R. Hook, President of the American Rolling Mill Co., and of the National Association of Manufacturers, was then approached to finance such a survey," the newspaper said, adding that subsequently, Hook became a member of the President's Commission.

Roadside Timber Guard Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—Oregon is advised to take steps at once to preserve timber strips along the highways, in a report of the Oregon State Planning Board.

The Board has compiled figures for the three major highway systems, Coast, Cascade, and Eastern Oregon, showing merchantable timber, non-merchantable timber, second growth and cutover and burned, and non-forest lands along the roads.

The State has 1,311 miles of heavily travelled highways, of which only 490, or a little more than one-third, are now protected from possible operation of loggers or others who might cut the lands for commercial gain. An additional 620 miles are protected. Much of the protected area is in forests or other public lands.

In traversing the 339 miles of highway on the coast, the motorist travels through 112.6 miles of merchantable timber, 102.4 miles of non-forest area, 97 miles of cut-over and burned areas, now partially restored by second growth timber, and 27.3 miles of non-merchantable timber. To preserve the beauty of this highway would require an investment of $1,144,300, which would be shared as follows: State, $672,300; National Forest, $245,000, and O. & C. Exchange, $227,000.

The Cascade system, which totals 590 miles, includes 250 miles of merchantable timber, 118 miles of non-merchantable timber, 123 miles of cut-over and burn, and 97 miles of non-forest area. Preservation cost would be $225,000 for the State, $523,670 for the National Forest, and $422,880 O. & C. Exchange.

The Eastern Oregon system includes 384 miles, of which 137 runs through merchantable timber, 87 miles through non-merchantable timber, 112 miles cut-over and burn, and 49 non-forest. To preserve the beauty along this route would cost the State $531,130 and the National Forest $156,120. There are no O. & C. lands involved.

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Train-Testers Sample Rides On Two Streamlined 'Lobbies'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Your official new-train tester and his assistant have just tried out the latest, the Pennsylvania's new Broadway Limited, and the New York Central's new Twentieth Century Limited, and find—well—some things that keep them from announcing the achievement of the ultimate in train passenger travel, but generally much reason to commend them to your use.

They're both streamlined and both offer spectacular innovations in accommodations. In fact, did you know that except for the color schemes, and some details of the diners and locomotives, they are identical? These two rivals have always been friends, perhaps because they saw there was enough business for both, and that there wasn't any need to spend time and money just trying to outdo each other. They were "launched" on the same day, have made the same changes at the same time, and run on the same schedules throughout the years. In a sense, they pooled their ideas this time and both came out with new trains that in the luxury class are far ahead of anything else we've seen, though one—we can't tell you which right now—should really be credited for originating the thing.

Smooth Enough

They both are drawn by steam locomotives—streamlined, yes, but still steam, chiefly because these roads operate in coal territory, and reflect a tendency in the East to let the West pioneer in the new Diesel field. To these riders who have more than sampled the smoothness of Diesel-traveling there is a difference in the riding qualities of the two. They feel that no matter how well-coupled the cars on these new steam drawn limiteds, or how well built, how light, and how well upholstered they are, there will remain something of that little surging motion which even the best of steam engines imparts to the train as the big drivers get it under way. That can't be wholly overcome except with a Diesel engine, which, you know, makes electricity which in turn drives the motors on the trucks of the locomotive.

Nevertheless in general the comfort of these new trains is unsurpassed. They are composed of all-room cars, you know. No open sections at all. There are various types of rooms, some small, some like club rooms, all closed off from the others by walls, and from the aisle by both zipper curtains and a door. Several cars are devoted to so-called roomettes, little cozy single occupancy rooms with every conceivable convenience and comfort. One can set himself up here for the overnight trip and not leave the room except for meals—and of course even those can be brought in.

These rooms are a boon to those who like relative privacy, but to the gregarious person they may—and this was the case with your chief train-tester—offer a little too much privacy. One can't see or hear his neighbors. He can't even see the scenery on the other side of the car unless both his door and the one opposite are open and he wants to stretch his neck and perhaps embarrass his neighbor.

Guests of the Century, gliding along on a trial run to South Bend the other day, tried to think up comparisons to describe it. A moving palace, someone suggested, but that was trite and didn't seem to fit, for the train is extremely comfortable, not stiff and formal like a palace. A club on wheels, someone else proposed, but that didn't quite suit, either.

Then a businessman, searching his memory for the most comfortable spot he knew of, settled the matter. "It's like a traveling hotel lobby."

Since all kinds of hotel service are provided, in addition to lounging chairs of great comfort, that comparison satisfied the other businessman.

Leisurely Service

Weather is perfect, for air-conditioning is the best. Dining car service is leisurely and expert. Informal arrangement of tables increases the impression that one is not in a train but in a fine hotel. This arrangement takes more space, but the Century usually carries two diners anyway, so it doesn't make much difference. When more than 70 passengers ride the train a second diner is always added, staff members explain. This enables passengers to take all the time they wish at the table. The Century encourages them to sit as long as they like. This of course is all true also of the other twin—the Pennsylvania Broadway.

It's difficult to judge the speed of these new faster cars. If the roadbed is good, the increased speed is not noticeable. But the brakemen gave the passengers a hint for judging velocity. If you can just count five rapidly — one-two-three-four-five — between telegraph poles, you're going 90 miles an hour. If you can't get up to five, then the train really is moving. Part of the time on this trip the passengers found it hard to get up to five.

The most impressive part about a ride on a silvery new streamliner is to see the effect the train has on people in and near the stations as the train whizzes through. They stand shielding their eyes and gazing with expressions of pleased wonder. Workmen in the fields and along the tracks, too, look up and admire.

It's a good thing for the passengers to see these folks, to read their expressions. It makes them remember that they are not, after all, sitting in the lobby of the Waldorf-Astoria, but that this is a train drawn by a steam engine, and that they are being rushed at a great clip back to the shed of the big Chicago station.

'Meets All Trains'



Courtesy Chicago & North Western Railroad

Chief Black Hawk Used on Chicago & North Western's River-Rail Trip

Two Held in Bail For Case 'Fixing' In New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 6—William F. McGuinness, Assistant District Attorney of Kings County, and George Murphy, elevator starter in the Central Courts Building in Brooklyn, are today being held in $5,000 bail bond each to answer charges of conspiracy to "fix" a criminal case.

Charges against the defendants followed an inquiry by Michael F. McDermott, New York City Police Inspector, and city detectives. This was followed, in turn, by a hearing before Vincent J. Sweeney, Magistrate in the Brooklyn Felony Court, and a ruling by Magistrate Sweeney late yesterday that testimony in the preliminary hearing on Monday and Tuesday last warranted bringing Mr. McGuinness and Mr. Murphy before General Sessions for trial.

William F. X. Geoghan, District Attorney of Kings County, appeared personally in the Felony Court as prosecutor of his aide, who has been suspended from the Geoghan staff pending the outcome of the case.

Mr. Geoghan indicated after Justice Sweeney had handed down his decision that two other persons would be named in the case, but refused to disclose their identity.

Chief witness for the prosecution in the preliminary hearing before Magistrate Sweeney was Joseph Mauro, boss stevedore and defendant in the perjury case, who charged he had paid $100 to "fix" the case against him, naming both Mr. McGuinness and Mr. Murphy.

Mr. Geoghan must now prepare an information setting forth anew the charges against Mr. McGuinness and Mr. Murphy and file it with the Court of Special Sessions in Brooklyn. This will constitute the basis of the forthcoming trial.

The complaint that came before Magistrate Sweeney charged conspiracy to obstruct justice. This is a misdemeanor and carries a maximum penalty of one year's imprisonment and a fine of $500.

Five Arrested for Fraud

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 6—The investigation by Bernard Botein, General Counsel for the New York State Insurance Fund, which Gov. Herbert H. Lehman ordered should be made into alleged irregularities in connection with the operations of the fund, resulted today in the arrest of five persons on charges of graft and fraud. They are an auditor of the fund, Frank A. Fox, and four contractors, Louis Erenburg, Herman Gaelich, Marris Mallot, and Vincent Rao.

Mr. Fox was held in $5,000 bail bond by Judge James G. Wallace, of General Sessions, and the contractors, three of whom are charged with withholding premium payments due the fund—a misdemeanor—were paroled in the custody of their counsel pending sentence on Aug. 19 after pleading guilty, while the fourth, Mr. Rao, was held in $500 bail bond after entering a not guilty plea.

Mr. Botein, upon whose preliminary report Governor Lehman ordered a full investigation, indicated today he expected to provide evidence against others involved in the alleged frauds, and that the full results of his investigation would be placed before the District Attorneys in New York City to enable them to proceed with the prosecutions.

Australians Seek Leaking Dam Remedy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Because of the urgency with which the New South Wales Government regards the scheme for prevention of seepage at Burrinjuck Dam, two engineers are proceeding by air to Europe to study remedies for the problem. They will visit Russia, where they will inspect a dam which presented a similar problem to that at Burrinjuck.

The Premier of the State, Mr. Bertram S. B. Stevens, recently announced that a proposal to cut 10 feet from the crest of the dam to relieve pressure of flood waters had been modified by a scheme to take flood waters from the dam through larger spillways. Some measure is essential to prevent seepages weakening the dam wall. The work of extending the plant and providing means for the construction and assembling of a watertight shield on the face of the dam will be begun at once.

Brazil Placed German Trade On Fairer Basis, U. S. Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6—Conclusion of the brief "trade suspension" flurry between Brazil and Germany finds State Department officials here gratified at the manner in which Brazil took a firm stand against Germany, made its point, and now proceeds to resume normal relations on what is regarded as a much sounder and fairer basis than before.

[On July 13, the two nations reached a deadlock on trade relations, following refusal of Brazil to accept more payments in "blocked marks" which were accumulating in Germany and were not allowed to be transferred to Brazil. On July 21, relations were resumed on a modified basis, continuing the use of barter marks on a diminished scale.]

There was no desire here to see trade between the two countries interrupted permanently. The German market is indispensable to Brazilian export trade. The loss of it would have caused economci dislocation in Brazil beyond the power of the United States to compensate. But there was a feeling that Germany was seeking to dominate Brazilian trade. And it is now felt that any danger of such domination has been averted by what in retrospect seems a simple device.

Refused Exchange Marks

What actually happened was merely that for a brief period the Brazilian State Bank ceased accepting German aski (exchange) marks. Germany countered this measure by threatening to suspend purchases in Brazil, but so far as can be learned the threat was never carried out. Brazil itself imposed quota restrictions on exports to cut down the quantity of aski marks moving into Brazilian hands.

The measures taken by Brazil quite regardless of German protests succeeded in cutting the volume of aski marks held by the Brazilian State Bank from a round figure of about 30,000,000 down to some 5,000,000. The original amount when the order was issued was considered extremely undesirable. When the balance had dropped down far enough the ban on dealing in such currency was removed—with reservations against the amount ever becoming so large again.

Trade on Sound Basis

What happened, in effect, was that Brazil calmly informed Germany it was interested in trade only on a sound basis—not trade which produced an excessive and constantly increasing supply of sterile aski marks in the Brazilian banks. It announced that it would prefer to stop selling so much to Germany if all it received in return was useless currency. Germany protested, but Brazil made its point. Having done so, it resumes trade with cautious reservation which emphasize Brazil's insistence on retaining an independent position in the world trade picture. It refuses to become an economic satellite of Germany.

Quite obviously the whole affair is a source of considerable gratification here where every effort is being bent toward restoring world trade to a free exchange basis in competition with the pressure toward barter from the autarchic countries, such as Germany and Italy. It is regarded as meaning that Brazil has successfully resisted German influence which would have, if accepted, ruled Brazil out of the orbit of free trading nations which Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, is so earnestly attempting to enlarge and strengthen as a nucleus of world resistance to autarchy.

Cruiser Concord Wins Communications Trophy

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The Navy today announced award of the Admiral Niblack Memorial Trophy for excellence in communications to the U. S. S. Concord, which stood first in the light cruiser class for the communications competition year 1937-38.

Capt. Willis A. Lee, Jr., Owenton, Ky., now a member of the staff of the commander of battle force cruisers, was in command of the Concord during the competition year. The trophy was presented to the Navy in December, 1930, by the widow of Vice Admiral A. P. Niblack, who throughout his naval career was interested in the improvement and perfection of communication systems.

Japan Buys Australian Wool, Ships Cotton Goods in Return

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia — Japan has engaged to buy between 350,000 and 400,000 bales of wool from Australia in the wool season that is now opening.

This is provided in a new trade agreement, for one year, dating from July 1.

nder the agreement which expired on June 30, and had been in force 18 months, Japan contracted to allow the importation of 800,000 bales of wool in that period. Imports for 17 months, however, totaled only 503,040 bales.

Quota of Imports

Under the new agreement, permits will be issued to allow Australia to provide two thirds of Japan's wool imports up to 500,000 bales, and three quarters of imports in excess of that.

In addition, Australia will have the right to provide another 100,000 bales, representing a "carryover" from the old agreement. Japan has given assurances that the requisite foreign exchange permits will be granted.

Under the 1936 agreement, the Commonwealth agreed to admit 51,250,000 square yards of Japanese cotton piece goods and 51,250,000 square yards of Japanese artificial silk a year.

These figures have not been altered. But staple fibre piece goods are to be included in the artificial silk quota.

As in the old agreement, calico for use in the manufacture of flour and other bags will not be taken into consideration in calculating Japan's piece goods' imports. Australia imported 15,000,000 square yards of Japanese calico for bag making last year.

Japan has agreed to limit exports of goods affected to the stipulated amounts, and to arrange for their "orderly marketing," in the interests of both Japanese and Australian textile firms.

While the agreement is regarded as a stop-gap measure, it has been hailed with satisfaction in official and commercial circles. The irregularity of Japanese wool buying at Australian auctions has been disturbing. In view of exceptional political and economic conditions in Japan, with restrictions on the import of raw materials and rigid foreign-exchange restrictions, the new agreement is more favorable than many close observers had expected.

Trade Treaty Signed

Simultaneously with the signing of the trade treaty, a new shipping agreement was announced. This provides for the pooling of all cargoes in both directions between Japan and Australia.

To the Eastern & Australian Steamship Company, Ltd., is allotted 22½ per cent, leaving the remainder to be divided among three Japanese lines.

The E. & A. Line is the only British concern running direct services between Japan and Australia. It had originally demanded a 25 per cent share of the total cargoes. It has announced it will be able to operate successfully on the share allotted in the new agreement.

Berry Rout in Tennessee

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 6 (AP)—The defeat of United States Senator George L. Berry and Gov. Gordon Browning in the Democratic primary turned into an utter rout with the tabulation of additional returns.

A. Tom Stewart of Winchester won the Senatorial nomination and Prentice Cooper of Shelbyville that for Governor. They did it without needing the support that Shelby County (Memphis), storm center of the campaign, gave liberally.

E. H. Crump, head of the Memphis organization that backed Mr. Cooper and Mr. Stewart along with W. D. Hudson for indorsement as Public Utilities Commissioner, let results speak for themselves in his successful fight to beat Governor Browning, Senator Berry, who was Governor Browning's appointee to the Senate, and Utilities Commissioner W. H. Turner.

Enmity between Mr. Crump and Governor Browning provided the main issue of the primary.

Returns from 2,054 precincts out of 2,257 gave Mr. Cooper 203,537, Governor Browning 142,781. In the Senatorial race 2,012 precincts gave Mr. Stewart 148,401; Senator Berry 87,276; Representative J. Ridley Mitchell 62,355. Mr. Hudson led Mr. Turner 166,809 to 67,213 on the face of returns from 1,981 precincts.

The Shelby vote turned out to be virtually "all velvet" as politicians expressed it, since Crump-indorsed candidates were in the lead when the Crump stronghold reported. Although Mr. Cooper recorded 56,213 Shelby votes to Governor Browning's 8,992, the Governor carried one small box there and chuckled when advised of this.

Shelby gave Mr. Stewart 54,445, Governor Berry 6,565, and Mr. Mitchell 1,202. Mr. Hudson received 54,738 votes there to Mr. Turner's 2,681.

'Ladies Day' Riot In Steel Strike Told in Review

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—Youngstown police and union men told the Senate Civil Liberties Committee yesterday in conflicting detail, how a "ladies day on the picket line" ended in a night-long battle in which two men were killed.

The fight occurred during last summer's "Little Steel" strike. The scene, an area of several blocks adjacent to a Republic Steel Corporation mill, was one of horror, according to the testimony. Bullets and rocks flew, the streets were ankle deep in water from open fire hydrants, tear gas eddied about in the still air of a hot summer night, street lights were broken, and the area was intermittently illuminated by the glaring lights of military flares.

The police denied that they fired any guns, other than those used to propel tear gas bombs, and asserted that the strikers fired upon them with revolvers, rifles and shotguns.

When the dead and wounded were counted, it was found that both of the slain men were in the ranks of the strikers, and that of more than 30 injured, some 25 had been on that side also.

Union witnesses testified, moreover, that when the flares shot by the police glowed over the scene, flashes were observed from upper windows of the Republic mill and reports of firing from them were heard. One of these witnesses asserted that he saw 20 Republic guards emerge from the mill and man a railroad embankment which stood between the mill and the rioting.

Earl Butler, captain of Republic mill guards in Youngstown, testified, however, that his men were not so placed, and while strikers said that rifles were fired from the windows, he asserted his police were armed only with shotguns.

Nova Scotia 'Abroad'

The parade ground in front of Edinburgh Castle, in Scotland, is legally a part of Nova Scotia. It was so declared in the reign of Charles I so that newly made Nova Scotian baronets could "take possession" of their lands on Nova Scotian territory.

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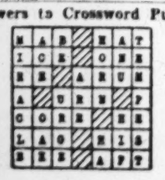
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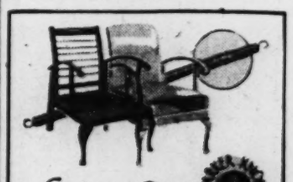
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Antiques Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative Arts

Planned For Unusual Requirements

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Portland, Oregon

The first rough sketches were very simple, for a house that suited the needs presented a special problem. The lady would be alone a great deal of the time and wanted the house planned so that either a companion or a maid could be with her, and yet be separate from family quarters.

Searching began in magazines, books and papers, for ideas on plans, material, architecture and landscaping. Inclinations seemed to find more satisfaction in modern type of construction. There are so many new ideas and practical equipments for the new home today that it seemed well to free one's self somewhat from traditions that had been and still are good. For the present age should hold something lovely and practical, too, and their blending has worked out most delightfully.

As plans were formulating, The Christian Science Monitor was running a series of articles on modern homes by Royal Barry Wills. These articles proved to be of value in many ways. In fact, the outstanding feature of the house, the idea of living quarters on the second floor, was found there. It was from this central point that our house was planned. It seemed at once that this would solve the problem of having an outsider in the house, as necessary. A double garage and a large living room, with sleeping room or sun porch off it could be on the first floor. When it was not necessary to have a companion come in, this large chamber could be used for a rumpus room, or for guests. Still, it would be complete enough for the occupant to live in the house quite separately from the owners. In fact, the large store room adjoining is equipped with plumbing and electric outlets so a kitchenette could be installed.

A hillside lot was found with quite an incline to the back, so the basement back door could open on a level with the ground. The first floor would open from the ground level in front, and our own living quarters be on the floor above.

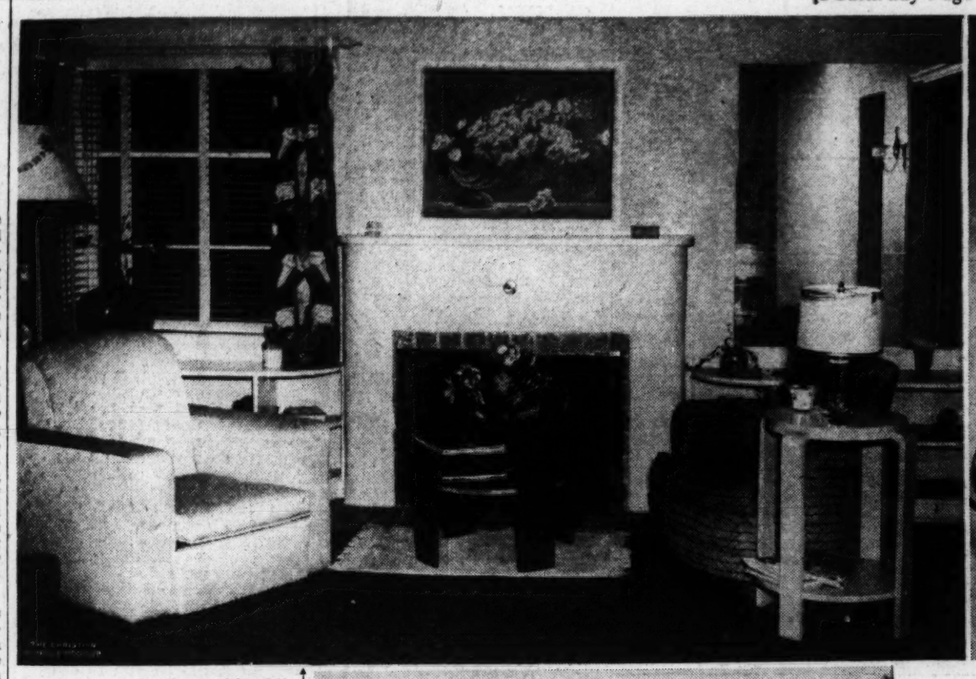
The basement contains the furnace room, oil burner with air conditioner, laundry trays, and a fruit closet. The first floor room, which is 14 x 20 feet, has off-white woodwork with egg-shell finish, as has the entire house. Walls in this room are papered in a pattern containing a reddish stripe, applied horizontally. Entered from the front entrance hall, it has red glazed chintz draperies with grayish-white ships over the 8-foot window.

From this entrance hall the half-circular stairs go directly into the living room, 14 x 24 feet, carpeted from wall to wall with burgundy broadloom. The fireplace in the middle of one end has on one side a corner window, and on the other a plate glass mirror cut to imitate the glass panes in the window on the opposite side. Bookcases are built in under the window and the mirror. Burgundy draperies patterned with large white Calla lilies, and there is a green sofa under the 8-foot window.

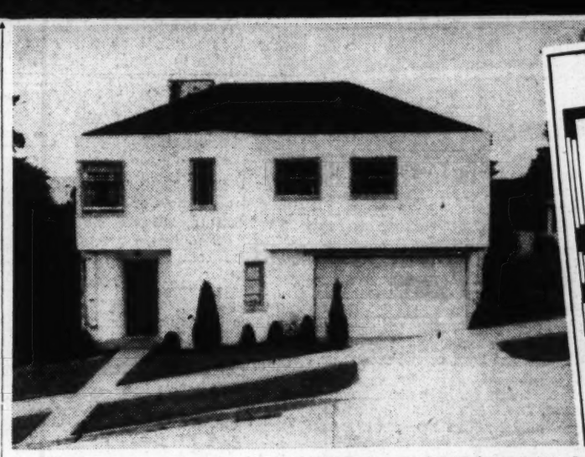
Over the fireplace is a pastel in purple, blue and pink tones, that has a cool and refreshing effect. The light finish of the wood and the abundant sunlight are toned down successfully by the Burgundy carpet and dark draperies. In the opposite end from the fireplace is the space for dining table, of Duncan Phyfe type, the dining chairs of this same style with two green and two gold satin seats. Grouping of the modern with traditional furniture is a difficult problem. It was worked out in this room so that the fireplace end has a decidedly modern feeling, with the modern material at one side of the fireplace, and on the other a modern chair in brown and cream stripe material.

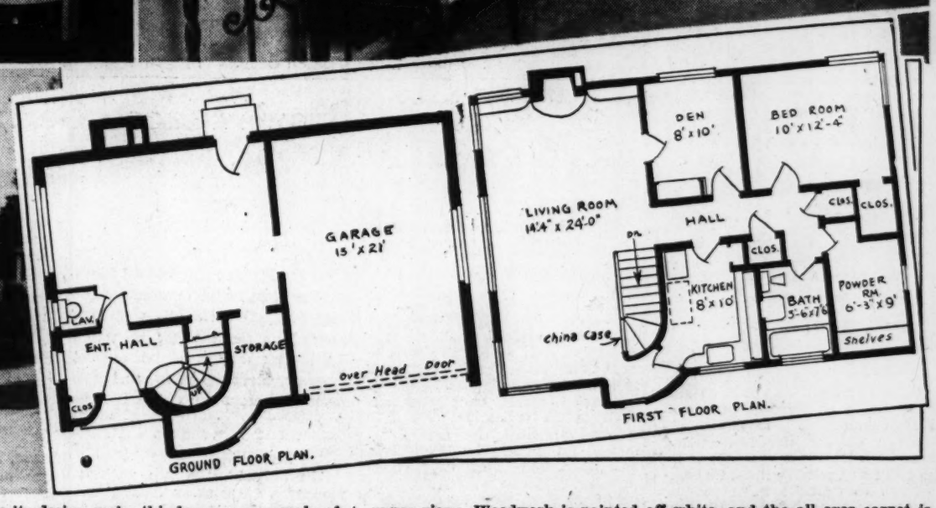
The kitchen may be reached from the living room around the back of the circular stair grill, or from the hall leading from the living room. The kitchen is small, 8 x 10 feet, and the predominating color is delphinium blue. The linoleum is marbleized blue, cream and black, with cove base in black. The drainboards are covered with composition linoleum with inset of delphinium blue.

The house is painted white with Spanish blue trim and has Venetian blinds throughout.









Numerous special features in its design make this house an example of the adaptability of planning to individual and extraordinary requirements. . . . The sketches show two floors, but not the basement where heater and laundry are placed, entrance being from the rear of the sharply sloping lot. . . . Two ends of the living room are pictured in the upper views. Woodwork is painted off-white, and the all-over carpet is burgundy color, matching window draperies with calla lily pattern. . . . A corner of the dining table and two dining chairs in the next view indicate the use of this area, in which the curved stairway comes up. Contrasting styles—modern and Phyfe—emphasize dual use of this room.

Bridges And Ferries of The Connecticut

It is not surprising that a man whose "fifth great-grandfather" started the first public ferry at Saybrook, Connecticut, in 1662, should write a book about the bridges and ferries of the Connecticut River. Such is the ancestral distinction of Charles W. Whittlesey, author of "Crossing and Recrossing the Connecticut River," privately printed at New Haven, Conn., at $2.

"Long Tidal River" is said to be the translation of the Indian name this stream still bears. That seems fortunate, for precedent might have attached to it the name of the first white man known to have explored it—the Dutchman Adrian Block, who in the same year of 1614 christened Block Island.

The length of Long Tidal River is about 350 miles, and when the present account was written there were 53 bridges and two ferries within that distance—between the ocean and the Connecticut lakes, far in northern New Hampshire. There must have been many more ferries in the old days, for the first bridge was not built until 1785—at Bellows Falls, 543 feet long, in two spans. That was almost 150 years after white men began to occupy land along the river's banks, for Hooker's party from Massachusetts founded Hartford in 1636. The latest comes only 153 years after the first, and is to be opened Aug. 6, at Middletown, its length being two thirds of a mile.

Several books, solely on covered bridges, have been published, but that type seems to hold no special charm for this author, who notes equably these and trestles and arches of steel, perhaps sheathed in concrete.

Pleasurable indeed must have been the several excursions which we are told developed the material for these pages. That one gets very close to the life of the land, in both city and country, on trips of this sort, is evident from frequent casual asides in the accounts, which are mainly given to bridge matters historical. The leisurely nature of the excursions permeates the text genially, and a reader is sure to be made more attentive to these aids to journeying, whatever state one motors about.

C. G. B.

Folk Arts And Antiques Fair

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Baddeck, Nova Scotia

Horse-and-buggy-age sentimentalists will have a chance to see their beloved old days brought back to life when the second annual Handicraft and Folk Exhibition of Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, takes place at Baddeck on August 11, 12, and 13.

The exhibition will provide a unique experience for those interested in antiques, hand-fashioned goods and old-fashioned customs; also, an opportunity to acquire old treasures. Still tuned to the tempo of oil lamps and buggies, this little dirt-street resort village not only keeps alive the heritage of an earlier day, but is of particular interest as being the Gaelic center of the western world, for language and customs.

Presented under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture of Nova Scotia to encourage the handicrafts of Victoria County, the exhibition will be a lively representation of the quaint character of this rustic region.

Handicrafts, folk customs and antiques comprise the three divisions of the program. There will be exhibits and competitions in native handicrafts of every description, executed by residents of the county within the last year; competitions for the county championship in milling, old-time fiddling, and Highland and folk dancing; and an exhibit of antiques especially gathered from every section of Cape Breton.

The milling, fiddling and dancing competitions will be an outstanding attraction. Old-time fiddlers, using largely home-made violins, are to compete on the 11th; the Highland and folk dancing will take place on the 12th. The milling contest, most unusual of all, comes on the final day.

Really a Gaelic singing fest, milling is essentially an old Scotch method of softening and napping newly woven woolen cloth. Seated around a wooden table, "millers" grasp a roll of the cloth which has been soaked in water and stretched around the table top, and, to the rhythm of old Gaelic chants, pound it on the rough boards until it has softened and a thick nap raised.

A "milling frolic," a common event in Victoria County, is equally an occasion for preparing new cloth and an opportunity to get together to sing the old songs. Teams of six entrants apiece, comprising the finest Gaelic singers of the county, will compete at Baddeck.

Particularly interesting will be the antique exhibit. The first of its kind ever held, it will include items brought over to Cape Breton in the early 1820's by the first settlers from Scotland and the Hebrides. There will be clocks, crockery, glassware, rugs, coverlets, homespuns, old spool beds, charcoal and oil lamps, candle moulds, spinning wheels, looms, and original costumes, as well as many other items. Included among them is Cape Breton's first oil lamp, first weight scale and first clock.

Mahogany's First Use in Furniture

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

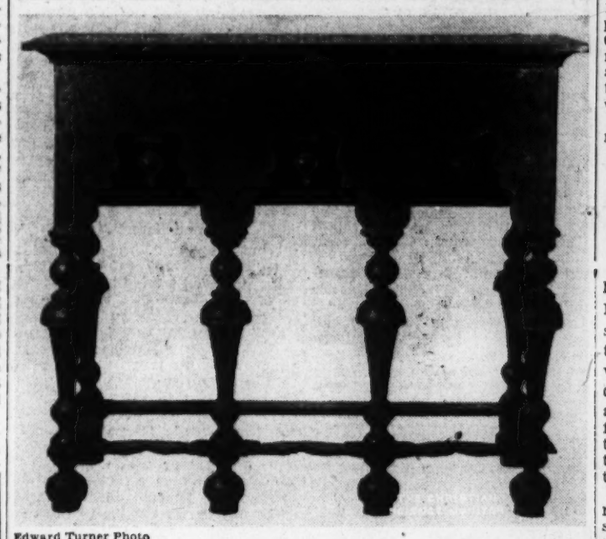
The approximate time when mahogany came to be adopted as a cabinetmaker's wood, has been the subject of many opinions based on one evidence or another, most of which have seemed too simple to be convincing. The pleasant and often repeated story of Dr. William Gibbons of London and the tropical wood that his sea-captain brother brought him from the West Indies, has been generally accepted by writers on English furniture.

The version of this tale given by Charles O. Cornelius in the book "Mahogany, Antique and Modern," is taken from Art Journal of May, 1881, which says that Mrs. Gibbons's candle-box was made of this strange wood "about the year 1720." A time about twenty-five years earlier is indicated by the wording of the same story as it was printed in "A Book of English Trades," published in 1821. This is found in the sumptuous volume, "English Furniture From Charles II to George II," where it states, the box was made "in the latter end of the 17th century." Details of the episode mention names of titled people among those invited to see the first thing an English cabinetworker had made of the strange and beautiful wood. "In the late 1600's" is quite different from "about 1720."

Now, Antiques Magazine for August prints American evidence that shows there was traffic in mahogany some decades earlier than the "latter end of the 1600's." This interesting matter is contained in a "note" by Harrold E. Gillingham of Philadelphia, who seems to have been devoting considerable research to the subject. He cites the records of the capture of a Spanish vessel bound for a home port, brought into the harbor of New Amsterdam in 1654, loaded with mahogany, copper and cinnamon bark. Here Mr. Gillingham expands the subject with much collateral information about several sources of mahogany and the courses of West Indian trade with Europe and the Colonies.

While this pertains to the commercial movement of this tropic wood, he includes a significant consumer-contribution to the subject, quoting an inventory of 1708, covering the property left by the cabinetmaker Charles Plumly. One item was 86 feet of mahogany planks and inch boards. Mr. Gillingham does not offer the speculation, that if a furniture maker in a distant colony was using this new wood in the middle of Queen Anne's twelve years' reign, it seems reasonable to expect that fashionable craftsmen of London had been doing so some years earlier. If they were, there may be in existence mahogany furniture built well before Anne's sway—or for that matter, before William and Mary ascended the throne in 1689.

Mr. Gillingham deserves our gratitude for his fruitful delving in the records of the important cities of New York and Philadelphia, as a full reading of his "Antiques" contribution will show. One feels equally indebted to Dr. Irving P. Lyon for his series on "The Oak Furniture of Ipswich," the sixth and final installment appearing in the same issue of this magazine. Dr. Lyon's work is distinguished by peculiar patience and penetrating judgment, marking a new high standard of competent and truth-seeking study, in a special and difficult field.



Edward Turner Photo

The William and Mary pine table found near Massachusetts Bay and shown for the first time at Winslow House loan exhibition, Marshfield,

Winslow House Show Extended

Attendance has been so large at the loan exhibition of furniture held in the historic Winslow House, Marshfield, Mass., that the Committee has decided to extend it for a second week, the closing day now being set as Aug. 14th.

Not only is much of the furniture of extremely rare character, but some pieces are being shown for the first time. Among these are a tea-table of mahogany, with claw-and-ball feet and dish top with rim so curved that ten cups-and-saucers set in the recesses.

Even more surprising is the pine table with six-trumpet shaped legs, and marble top, lately acquired from an old Cape Cod estate. At first sight, this might seem to be a made-over base of a William and Mary highboy, but we are assured that there are no evidences of any changes whatever in the original construction. If this is true, the piece may be unique among American examples.

A five-legged card table and a block front desk of very large size are other notable items, lent by leading collectors resident along Massachusetts South Shore for all or parts of the year.

Synthetic Sunshine

If a floor is painted chrome yellow of a medium tone, and the walls either white or cream, a cozy, sunshiny effect is produced through reflection. Yellow, transparent gauze curtains add to the effect of brightness, particularly when the room is at the northeast corner of the house. Window shades may be made either to contrast or to harmonize with this scheme of decoration, by painting them. Flat wall paint, thinned with turpentine is used for this purpose. Allow one side to dry thoroughly before turning over to paint the other side.

Skilled in an Ancient Craft

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"You can't improve on the old fellows," is the dictum of Charles P. Klinger of Somerville, Massachusetts, one of the few persons found today doing fine wood carving as it was done in the days of Chippendale and Sheraton. When he makes a sconce, fitted with socket and bulb for the modern medium of illumination, electricity, he goes back a century and a half to the patterns of the Adam brothers for inspiration.

On the walls of his home are a number of finished sconces and some which are in various stages of work. The rose-pink clay on one of them suggests the subsequent process of applying the gold leaf.

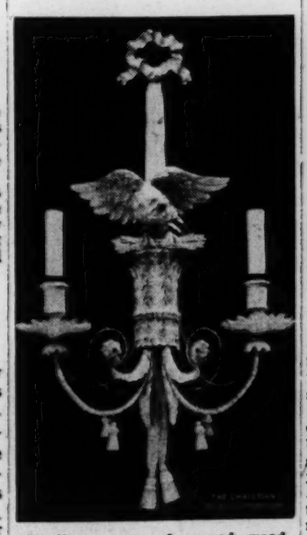
While, as indicated, he prefers following in the main the fine old designs of the masters in cabinet making, he introduces adaptations which make the finished article definitely his own. What impresses the visitor deeply is the delicacy of the work, for Mr. Klinger is a thorough craftsman. Each tiny flower, each leaf, each blade of grass, each grain of wheat, is finely cut. His eagles appear about to take off in flight, so lightly yet firmly are they poised.

At the present time, when every piece of furniture which can possibly be so produced is done by machinery, even to the carving itself, a piece of hand-made cabinet work is a thing to prize. From start to finish this craftsman enjoys his work. If a tool does not cut exactly as he wishes it to do, he makes a new tool. The long cases which Mrs. Klinger's deft fingers have made for him contain dozens, but occasionally he requires a more delicately scooped blade of steel than he finds there, and so forges, tempers and sharpens it himself.

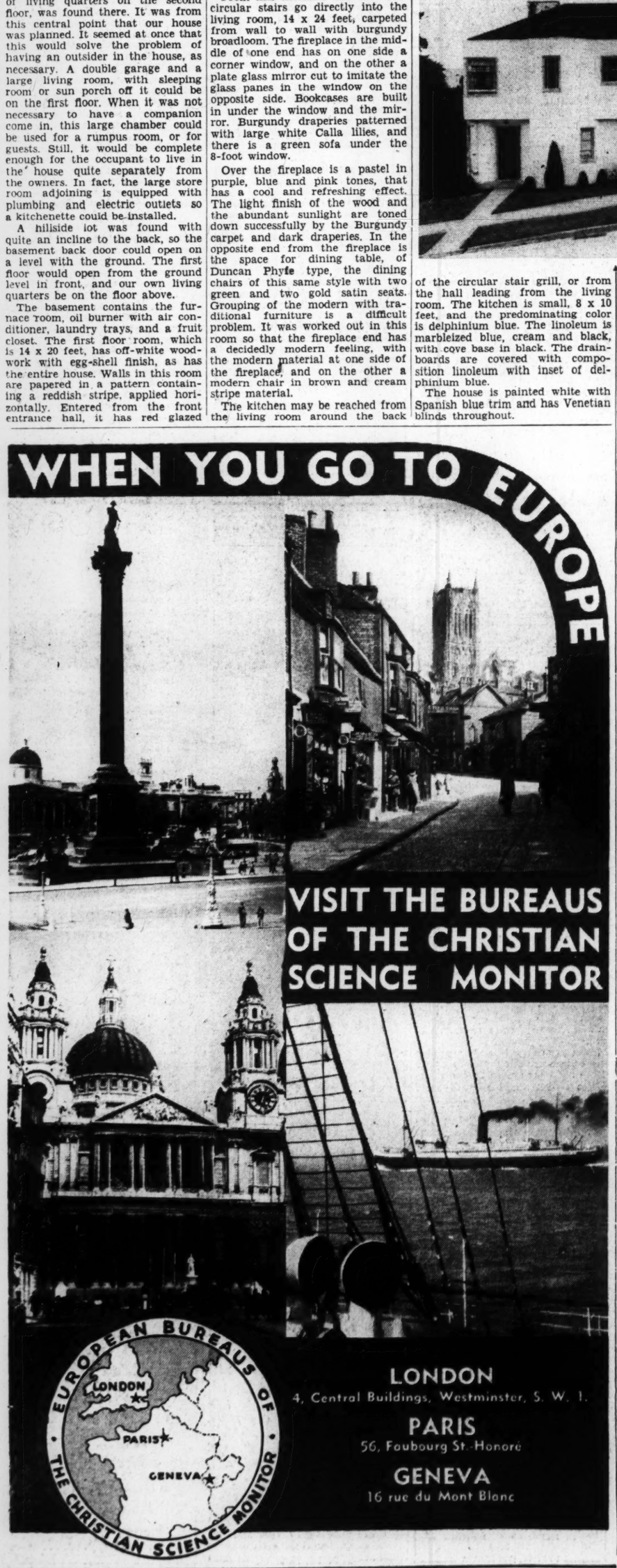
Interesting pieces of furniture in his home show how he has utilized the scraps of rare wood which have fallen into his hands. Of San Domingo mahogany is a table for the support of which he used a newel post from an old mansion, carving the suitable, late Empire, lion's foot base. Also of San Domingo mahogany are an elaborately carved lamp base and a jewel cabinet in the form of a Queen Anne highboy, eleven inches tall, scaled to one-sixth the size of the original.

During the past few years this old-time craftsman has returned to the wood carving, at which he served his apprenticeship some forty years ago, working on the Capitol at Albany, New York. In the meantime he was a molder in a monument and stone-cutting shop. While the majority of people buy the machine made, machine decorated furniture today, there is a small group appreciative of the hand work such as was produced in the shops of the master craftsmen of two centuries ago.

P. P. S.



Candle sconces of carved wood were among the designs of the Brothers Adam in the 1780's. This is one of many types, all hand carved in the old manner, that are made by Charles P. Klinger of Somerville, Mass.



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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Growing With One's Children—Even the Collegians

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

When They Go to College One's Adjustments Are Many

But Opportunities Are Many, Also, for Meeting Their New Needs; and Humor Helps

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Dear Friends:

A friend of mine whose daughter has just graduated from high school and is making preparations to enter college in the fall remarked to me, "Now I know what you have been going through. I dread the departure for college."

As I look back upon it I think I must surely have had as much of an adjustment to make as the boy and the girl going from our home to college, but at least I had made many other adjustments quite as important and just as much of a test before. They had not. That thought should keep a parent from feeling sorry for herself and inspire her to keep herself fit to be of service to the young person who is making the first big change, if she or he be leaving home for the first time.

One thing I remember was the desire to write letters of advice telling my daughter just how to face everything, feeling that the situations must be a good deal the same as in my own day. The underlying sameness was there but the outer surface differences were many and for many reasons advice was not always timely.

One day she wrote me, telling me the kind of letters she was hungry for. I fought to keep from being hurt at the inference that my letters were not perfectly satisfactory, but I changed the form of them and for the remainder of the time was frequently commended for my "lovely letters." When I changed from advice to a newsy style, telling every little detail of home, what each of us were doing each day, just what the collie was up to, how the dogwood trees looked with their red berries in the fall, in the spring the moment the violets came out in her own special garden, she was apparently pleased. I made my adjustment as quickly as possible and the letters we wrote back and forth would make a very complete history of a college girl's life and a mother's also.

Another of the many attitudes "viewed with alarm" at first but after the first year quite peaceably settled, concerned clothes. I was not prepared for the absorption and intense emotion displayed over clothes the first year away from home. My impression was that no freshman ever appeared at any function in a gown worn previously. There should never be any repetition. As the college was not a rich girl's college and our family lived very simply, the concern over the wardrobe was also a matter of concern at home. The strange part of it all was that after the first year there never seemed to be any problem at all.

One of the things that we got used to at home was having our daughter look exactly like every other girl who stepped off the train. There were of course blondes and brunettes, but all the blondes dressed exactly alike, wore their hair the same, and were like whole groups of twins, like peas in a pod. The brunettes were all exactly like each other in appearance. You could only tell your own child as she walked down the station platform by a sort of smile you remembered as belonging to her past. The point I derived from this was that if I were to be in sympathy with her I must study the fashion books and the store windows in order to learn every detail, and so be intelligent and not filled with blank amazement each time she came home. If it was important to her it must be a matter of importance to me.

But for the encouragement of those whose hearts stop beating when they hear a certain tragic tone in the plea "Oh, mother"—the plea for comprehension of some minute detail which has assumed mountainous proportions in her life but to you is as unintelligible as an inscription in Chinese—the phases do all pass very quickly and what comes forth from the higher institution of learning in the end is a dear, charming, delightful young person with whom you can spend hours in cosy, humorous, and satisfying companionship.

Just keep tagging along, letting her teach you things that she will forget herself in another six months, but don't forget yourself for a moment that it is not trivial to her. But whatever happens, be it easy or difficult, the thing is to keep a sense of humor and keep steady—for she will need you and want you during the intermissions when she is just your little girl after all and needs her mother to tell her successes to, her hard times, and her funny times.

After all when she says, "You must come. All the girls' mothers will be there and I want mine so much," it is wise to break a few dates you have on hand, pack and go, even if you find the report is exaggerated and all the other mothers didn't drop everything and go when asked. You will be glad you went. College ceremonies are beautiful and colorful; and large doses of youth, which is after all quite pure and innocent and refreshing, do an older person as much good as a vacation at the mountains or the seashore.

Your reward comes when she comes home and wakes up in the morning and in a larky little voice says, "Mummie, I'm home, I am."

We can make the growing-up process almost painless if we only grow along with them in understanding, ourselves.

(Mrs.) J. L. S.

* * *

How Have Others Met It?

Virginia

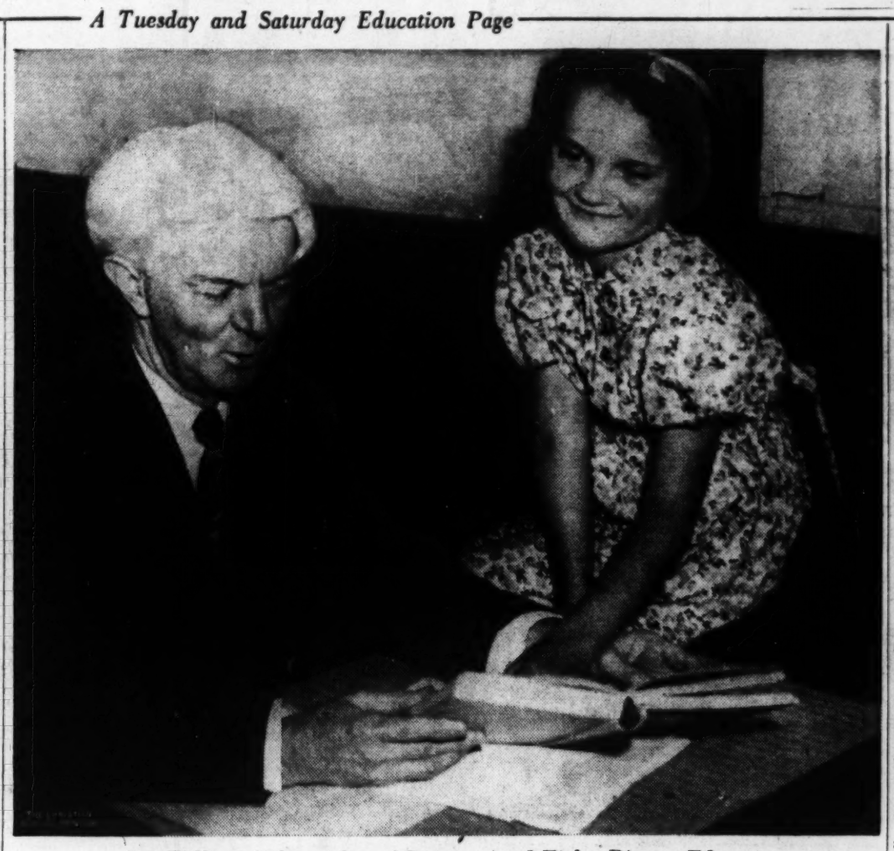
Dear Editor:

I have a little boy aged six. Several times I have let him go across the street to play with children. Once he went in a boat with a boy aged 9 (we live near water) out in the bay for three hours. I did not know where. He will not come directly home from school. Once he played till six o'clock at a building. Another time he took a swim. So now I do not let him go or come home alone, yet other children his age do, and in our neighborhood, children his age are allowed to go here and there near home.

I can't keep him under my watch forever and just when to let him go I do not know. He has few children to play with because I do not let him go off our grounds. I do not want to keep him as a prisoner, yet I want to use wisdom. Have some of you solved similar problems?

(Mrs.) R. T.

A Saturday Column



Dr. William Kilpatrick and Daysta, Aged Eight, Discuss Education

Dr. Kilpatrick, Emeritus Professor of Education, Columbia University, recently addressed the Conference on Early Childhood Education held at Stanford University under the joint auspices of the Stanford School of Education and the California Association for Childhood Education.

They Learned to Do Home Tasks

These Youngsters Were Taught Homemaking at Home—A Co-operative Project

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"How did you ever train your children to have such a sense of responsibility towards household tasks?" a friend of mine asked one evening when a chorus of gratitude from the four of them greeted her offer to help with the dishes.

"It's our five-year plan," I told her and it was literally true. Five years ago I woke up to the fact that our four children, who then ranged from three to nine, were growing up without any sense of contributing their part towards the family group. Their efforts were more in the way than of value to the help in our home, and I hesitated to interfere with the household routine to train them.

On the other hand, so their father and I decided, children only learn by doing, and the ability to do the routine things easily and well makes many of the major adjustments of life far easier. We would seek to teach them to do all of the tasks necessary to running a well-organized home from the everyday one of putting away their own belongings, to cooking, and scrubbing floors. But though these should be done well, they would be but the means for encouraging in each activity character development. Through constant repetition we hoped they would learn responsibility, order, thoroughness, neatness, accuracy, cooperation and integrity.

Not All
In a Minute

We did not call it a five-year plan. We might have been a bit discouraged had we realized it would take that long before the results of our efforts were definitely recognized, but we feel that our efforts have achieved results and that our experience might encourage other parents. Incidentally, we know that the lessons we both learned in patience, in restraint, in self-control, and the judicious use of praise made it a five-year plan for us as well as for the children.

Working on the maid's days off was helpful, but did not give the steady, intensive training we felt the children needed. To achieve this we decided upon heroic steps, and took it up with the children, talking over with them our reasons. The following summer we would take the money that would otherwise be paid to a maid, and would devote it to a cause we loved. The children would be paid a small but definite wage for doing preappointed tasks.

It was a difficult summer. Looking back I smile as I remember the children rehearsing how they cleaned the house, washed the dishes, scrubbed the floors, prepared the vegetables, and did the cooking. It seemed to leave nothing for their mother to do, but she never worked harder! Yet the children learned.

We adopted the attitude that once a task was assigned to a child all our responsibility ceased. If they did it well, or tried to do it well, they were paid; if it was left undone, it brought its penalty. That has been the policy from which we have not deviated during the years. To their father was left the task of being judge, counselor, and executioner of punishment.

Sometimes the punishment seemed to me severe, as when a bicycle was locked up for a week because it had not been put away after several weeks of warnings. But each punishment was administered in such a spirit of firmness, love, and counsel, that no matter how severe, it in no wise affected the deep feeling of comradeship between the boys and their father.

We feel that that summer of intensive work was of great value. Second to it were the succeeding summers when the children all went to camp. Camp taught the children much and taught us much. We adopted in our home much of the spirit of work through play which is such a helpful part of the camp program. Room inspection instead of tent inspection vastly increased room tidiness, for instance.

It should be stated here that beyond the one summer of special arrangement, the children were not paid. They were taught to be helpful as their part in the co-operative enterprise of homemaking.

Boys Loved Cooking

Cooking for the boys became a real hobby. Now Peter can attractively prepare and serve Sunday night supper. Not long ago, before two appreciative guests, he made for us waffles with a choice of maple syrup or cheese sauce, chocolate to drink, and as a supreme triumph, chocolate eclairs for dessert.

It has worked out too, as we hoped it would. The lessons learned through household tasks have not been confined to them. Homework is taken as a matter of course, to be finished as quickly as possible. Never since the children have been in the grades where homework was given have I once had to mention to them the importance of doing it. In camp they have been chosen as honor campers; in school they play their part in self-government. Too, they have achieved a proficiency in doing housework which greatly relieves me whether we have a maid or not—and this was a result which even in my wildest imaginings, I never foresaw.

A. L. K.

As With the Family—

The family is the basic social unit, and cities and nations are but its enlargements and extensions. The characteristics of a good family are those of a good society.

A good family does not live by formal rules and external disciplines, or by force or cunning between its members, but by good will, self-control, mutual respect and affection, by informal accommodation and adjustment, and by sharing opportunities and burdens. So it is also with a good society.—From Antioch Notes

Four Teacher Workshops Study To Revise Curriculum

New York

Out of a small experimental "workshop" in secondary education at Ohio State University three years ago, a program of teacher education has developed to national significance this summer with four colleges—one in each section of the country—as its centers. The teachers are concerned to find better ways of helping adolescents understand contemporary society and their place in it.

The project, which has become of major interest to educators, was fostered by the Progressive Education Association as a field laboratory for research and experimentation in the reconstruction of the high school curriculum. Today three teaching "shops" are functioning directly under its auspices, each with a staff of 15 members qualified in interest and training to deal with this phase of public education. For the Eastern area, Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N. Y., is host; for the Rocky Mountain, Colorado Woman's College, Denver, Colo.; and for the Western, Mills College, Oakland, Calif. A fourth workshop, under the direction of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, is being conducted on the campus of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

As in its initial trial, the plan avails secondary schoolteachers of conferences and work-periods for the development of practical ideas to implement progressive education in their own schools. The Sarah Lawrence College workshop is now in its second year, with more than 100 guest teachers participating in the daily group meetings in small conference rooms, or in the cool shadows of green trees, or gathered about discussion tables.

A new group at the Eastern Workshop this year is exploring the field of liberal arts education and another evaluating radio materials in the social sciences. At the Rocky Mountain Workshop a new undertaking is in the field of foreign language teaching. At the Western Workshop, new groups are exploring the fields of immediate and personal social relations and physical education in their relation to adolescent needs.

Besides these special groups, there is a common curriculum in guidance, the social sciences, the sciences, literature, mathematics, and art—all in relation to their bearing on an understanding of human relations.

Thus, while each workshop reflects the planning of the different staffs and directors, certain techniques and practices have been built up that are common to all of them. With each having a college campus to itself, sufficient isolation is possible to insure against interference in the flexible procedure integral to the plan.

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The Home Forum

In Awe of the Black Coolins

PERHAPS it was a little surprising that I got that really somewhat intimidating view of the Black Coolins from the shore of Loch Scavaig. This was not actually due to the fact that the roads in Skye are, when judged by the standards of the pampered Londoner, a trifle worse than indifferent; for, although they wind and bump and are inclined to be narrow, anyone with a stout heart and a thin car can pass along them easily enough.

No; it was not the roads, but the speech, of Skye that nearly baffled me. For it is quite a fallacy to suppose that American is the only version of English that some Englishmen may find it difficult to follow.

* * *

I WAS TALKING to the local bank manager—the agent, as he is called in those remote parts of Britain. He had been giving me a host of instructions; and, as they showered upon me, I began to feel a little vague. Suddenly he mentioned a "Traitor's Cross." My ears sprang instantly to attention, for this promised something romantic, and Skye is a home of romance.

It is in Skye, perched high up, away in the far northwest corner of the island, that the oldest castle in Scotland to be inhabited continuously by one family looks out across the sea. It was in Skye, too, in what was then the hamlet of Portree, that in the year 1746, the Young Pretender, the Prince Charles Edward of "Waverley" and a hundred other Jacobite novels, bent over the hand of Flora Macdonald and said gaily: "For all that has happened, Madam, I hope that we shall meet in St. James's yet."

This is one of Skye's favorite stories, but to me its elaborate courtesy seems rather out of keeping with the wild and rugged scenery of the island. But perhaps there is something fine and dramatic in bringing into a wilderness the manners of a court.

* * *

BE THAT AS it may, this Traitor's Cross piqued my curiosity. Who was the traitor? What or whom had he betrayed? These questions were no sooner on the tip of my tongue than they had slipped off it, and I was surprised to see that the agent, who hitherto had been a positive mine of information, was puzzled by them.

"What traitor?" he inquired.

"Why, the one you've just mentioned," I replied.

"But I haven't mentioned any traitor," he asserted, to my great astonishment.

I then, slowly and distinctly, uttered the words; "Traitor's Cross." A light broke over his face.

"Ah," he beamed, "you've made a mistake. I told you to go straight across."

* * *

THAT IS PRECISELY what we did, and in a comparatively short time we were on the top of the rocky road that overlooks Loch Scavaig. We were close to the Black Coolins, frowning in their sinister way over the land-locked Loch Coruisk. The Coolins are not, as such things go, very lofty mountains, and their most towering peak, Sgurr Alasdair, is a mere 3309 feet high. Yet, though in the last century or so they have grown no higher, they may nevertheless be said to be moving up in the world. Dr. Johnson, for example, appears to have thought little of them. Turner painted them, in Ruskin's phrase, as "inferior mountains." But today they have the reputation of providing the best, if not the most dangerous, rock-climbing in the British Isles.

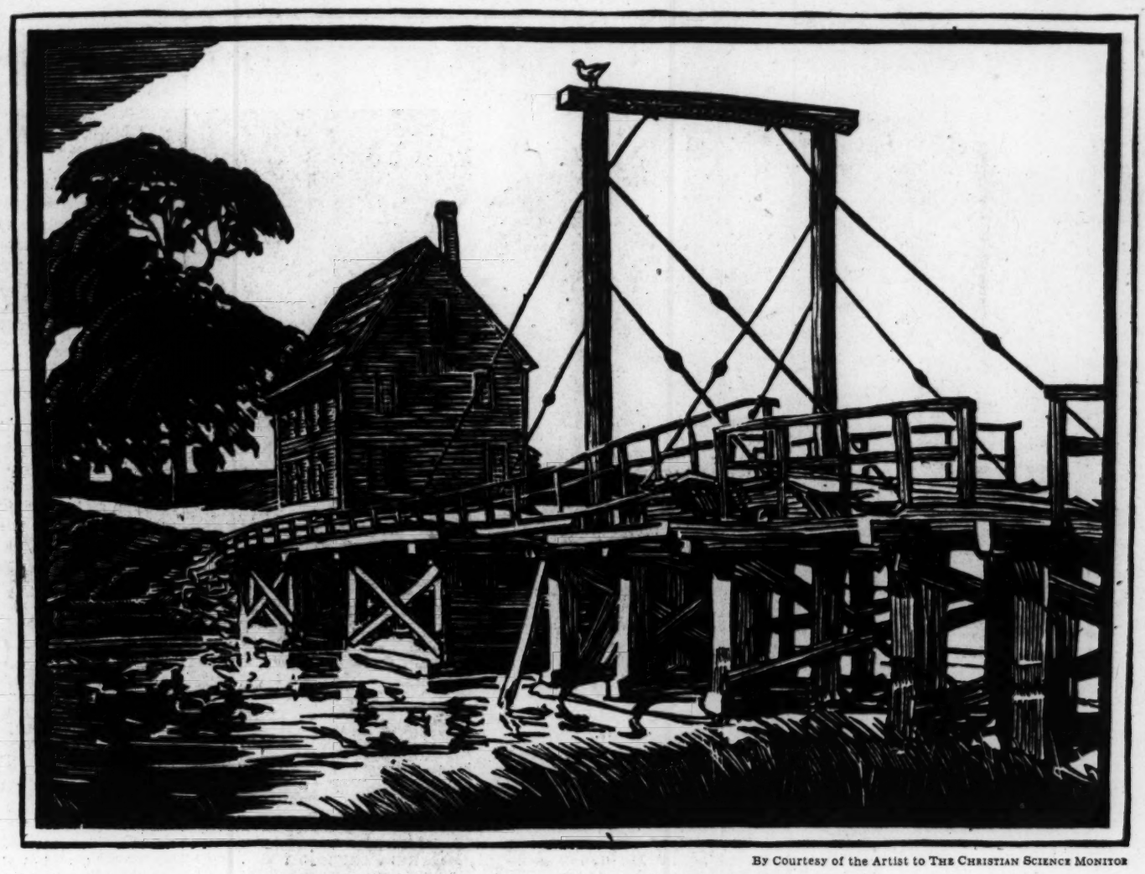
Personally, I cannot speak of that. All the time I was in Skye I stayed as near to sea-level as the winding roads would allow. Everyone, it is said, should treat the Coolins with respect; and I was fully satisfied merely to look up to them. But even from the ground their appearance is sensational; they send a chill down the spine.

* * *

WHAT IS THE secret of this peculiarly and coldly thrilling aspect, it is difficult to say. These dark granitic rocks have a curiously lifeless appearance, and their height is enormously exaggerated to the observer because they rise practically sheer out of the sea. The Alps are forest-covered, quite high up their slopes; and, when the glaciers melt, gay flowers spring up. But, apart from a little mossy grass very low down, nothing whatever grows on the Black Coolins. They are utterly bare and desolate. They rise in an irregular and threatening row, as if a spell had been cast over them. And this impression of magic is heightened by the circumstance that, wherever one goes in Skye, the Black Coolins always seem to follow. You may congratulate yourself for a few moments that you have given them the slip; but, sure enough, round the next corner their jagged edges hit and tear the sky. No one would venture to take liberties with them.

But the Red Hills, on the other hand, which gaze benevolently down upon the famous hotel at Sligachan, are rather different. They glow warmly in the evening sunshine. They look as if someone had emptied over them a gigantic pot of luscious custard which streams unevenly down their slopes. But no one would dare to pour custard over the Black Coolins.

H. H.



By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHEEPSCOTT BRIDGE: *A Block Print by F. Wenderoth Saunders*

The Origins Of Imagism

GLENN HUGHES, Professor of English, University of Washington, in his salient volume entitled "Imagism and Imagists" (Stanford University Press), states the origin and subsequent expansion and development of the group, or school, of modern poets who, tiring of banality and lily-pond stagnation, formed the now-famous movement called Imagism. In America the cause was led to victory under the banner of that energetic and gifted practitioner of the art, Amy Lowell. In his opening chapter, Professor Hughes makes a clear and sound statement, saying:

"A search for the origins of those poetic ideals which culminated a few years ago in an Anglo-American movement known as imagism leads us very far back into literature, as far back, indeed, as the beginnings of poetry. In this study, as in most others, we are faced with the trite but startling fact that nothing is as new as it appears at first to be. Everything has a string of precedents. Imagism, like nearly all movements in literature, was a reaction against the poetry of the immediate past in England and America. Its sources of inspiration were, chronologically, of two sorts: ancient and modern. The ancient literatures contributing to its ideals were: Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Chinese, and Japanese. The modern influence was French.

"Not that all the poets who participated in the movement were affected by the same literatures; each poet was the product of a particular combination of sources, and the chief source varied with the individual. Yet the platform on which the imagists eventually took their stand was not such a jumble as might be supposed from the diverse origins of its elements. It was a harmonious structure, for the simple reason that its elements were not superficial but basic, not regional but universal. Hardness of outline, clarity of image, brevity, suggestiveness, freedom from metrical laws—these and other imagist ideals could be drawn from Greek as well as from Hebrew or Chinese.

"The modern influence, that of the French, was of special importance, for besides reinforcing the imagists' belief in their neo-classicism, it offered them examples of organized poetry movements."

Notes in Sparrows

THE sparrows
Print their own scale of notes
On the long telegraph lines, music
The telegraph poles keep humming
Long after they are gone.

ISRAEL NEWMAN

SOME ten years before the Pilgrims made history at Plymouth, a small village of log huts and houses was started at the upper end of Sheepscott Bay. For a time fortune smiled on the struggling Maine colony. There was anchorage in the bay for their boats, the bottom lands along the river though narrow were fertile, the white oak prized by boat builders grew plentifully in the surrounding forests, and the tidal falls at the upper extremity of the settlement promised power for the mill which every thriving New England community ultimately built. But in the year 1635 the village was quickly and completely abandoned.

For twenty-five years Sheepscott had been an advanced outpost of European civilization in a new and strange world. The untrod, countless miles of the forest stretched to the westward and the north, and there was nothing between Sheepscott and the French settlement of Quebec but savage tribes unpredictable in their movements and feelings. Indian alarms had been common enough, but in 1635 word reached the colonists that war bands in large numbers were moving down the Sheepscott. So urgent were the reports that the colonists barely had time to bury their silver and pewter in two of the cellars, seize a few necessary articles, including clothing, tools, and firearms, and set off down the bay to seek safety in the larger settlement of Pemaquid.

The first Indians who entered the village found the hearths still smoking, food in the larders, and the rough-hewn furniture in place. The colonists, however, were out of sight, having rounded the bend where the steel railroad bridge stands today. The forest warriors applied the torch to the thirty huts and houses, and the narrow neck between the river and the bay at the tidal falls became again an Indian council ground. Today only a few nearly-obliterated cellar-holes show where the village once stood, for the settlement which sprang up a century later, and which is still standing, was not erected on the old foundations.

If you stand on the western shore of the Sheepscott just above the falls on a late afternoon in June when the water has the unbroken calm of glass, you can see two villages. One is upside down, but the slender spires of the two churches extending above the great elms, and the white walls of the houses repeat themselves perfectly in the water.

In prosperous days, Sheepscott was an important transportation center. The long vehicular bridge, four miles south at Wiscasset, and the heavy, single-span railroad bridge above it had not been built. The stagecoach reigned supreme on land and the only crossing for the coaches bound "down East" was at Sheepscott across an unstable pair of rambling wooden bridges whose loose floor boards gave a perfect imitation of summer thunder in the near-by hills.

Although the present set of bridges, bleached a silver gray from continual exposure to the weather, might easily pass for the original structures across the Sheepscott, they are but the descendants of who knows how long a line of ancient and serviceable bridges. Twice a day the tide rises and falls nearly a dozen feet on their spindly piling. The timbers that arch over the center of the turntable draw-section of each bridge are convenient perching places for the numerous gulls that proclaim Sheepscott's close association with the sea.

Were it not for the unmistakable stamp of New England on the architecture of the village, Sheepscott, with its utter detachment from the outside world, might be an English hamlet. The name itself suggests the fact, but in reality is misleading. The name comes not from a combination of cottage and sheep, but from the Indian term "Shepskuk."

The old mills at the falls for grist and lumber are gone, the ships and the ways have vanished, the stages rumble no more across the thunder-pealing bridges, and even the narrow-gauge railroad that brought strangers to the village has been ripped up and sold for junk; but the alewives still stampede the river in May, the sun bathes the village in gold and purple in the late afternoon, and in early fall the frost weaves a tapestry of scarlet, yellow, and brown on Job's Mountain above the falls.

F. W. S.

An Archery Meeting Is Held

BRACKENSHAW PARK, where the Archery Meeting was held, looked out from its gentle heights far over the neighbouring valley to the outlying eastern downs and the broad slow rise of cultivated country hanging like a vast curtain towards the west. The castle, which stood on the highest platform of the clustered hills, was built of rough-hewn limestone, full of lights and shadows made by the dark dust of lichens and the washings of the rain. Masses of beech and fir sheltered it on the north, and spread down here and there along the green slopes like flocks seeking the water which gleamed below. The archery-ground was a carefully-kept enclosure on a bit of tableland at the farthest end of the park, protected towards the south-west by tall elms and a thick screen of hollies, which kept the gravel walk and the bit of newly-mown turf where the targets were placed in agreeable afternoon shade. The Archery Hall with an arcade in front showed like a white temple against the greenery on the northern side.

What could make a better background for the flower-groups of ladies, moving and bowing and turning their necks as it would become the leisurely lilies to do if they took to locomotion? The sounds too were very pleasant to hear, even when the military band from Wancester ceased to play: musical laughs in all the registers and a harmony of happy friendly speeches, now rising towards mild excitement, now sinking to an agreeable murmur.

No open-air amusement could be much freer from those noisy, crowding conditions which spoil most modern pleasures. . . . Who can deny that bows and arrows are among the prettiest weapons in the world for feminine forms to play with? They prompt attitudes full of grace and power, where that fine concentration of energy seen in all marksmanship, is freed from associations of bloodshed. . . . Archery has no ugly smell of brimstone; breaks nobody's shins, breeds no athletic monsters; its only danger is that of failing, which for generous blood is enough to mould skilful action. And among the Brackenshaw archers the prizes were all of the nobler symbolic kind: not property to be carried off in a parcel, degrading honour into gain; but the gold arrow and the silver, the gold star and the silver, to be worn for a time in sign of achievement and then transferred to the next who did excellently.—GEORGE ELIOT, in "Daniel Deronda."

Gott erhält die Individualität

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WIR hören oft den Ausdruck: „Ich muß mir meine Individualität bewahren" womit gewöhnlich gemeint ist, daß einer glaubt, es sei der Versuch gemacht worden, ihn einer Eigentümlichkeit zu berauben, die ihn von der großen Masse unterscheidet. In diesem Sinne hören wir auch oft sagen, man müsse den Kindern erlauben, ihre Individualität zu entfalten, und müsse sie so erziehen, daß ihre Individualität nicht unterdrückt werde, d. h. daß die Vertreter dieser Ansicht es mißbilligen, daß die Kinder, wie sie sagen, „alle über einen Leisten geschlagen werden".

Manchmal haben diese erzieherischen Versuche, „die Individualität" der Kinder zu „bewahren", gute Ergebnisse; aber zuweilen hat es den Anschein, daß außer dem, daß die Kinder ihren Willen haben dürfen, wenig erreicht worden ist. Jene Gewohnheiten des Gehorsams und der Selbstzucht, die zu ihrem Wachstum im Charakter und an Intelligenz und zu ihrer Erziehung zu guten Bürgern und treuen Freunden nötig sind, sind ihnen nicht eingeprägt worden.

Was ist diese Individualität, die die Erzieher und sogenannte schöpferische Künstler so eifrig zu entfalten suchen? Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt uns, was wahre Individualität ist. Auf Seite 336 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy: „Das Bewußtsein und die Individualität des geistigen Menschen sind Widerspiegelungen Gottes. Sie sind der Ausfluß von dem, der Leben, Wahrheit und Liebe ist". Dies ist eine Ansicht von Individualität, die mit dem gewöhnlichen Begriff nicht ganz übereinstimmt. Denn da des Menschen Individualität die Widerspiegelung Gottes ist und von Gott ausgeht, drücken wir Individualität nur in dem Maße aus, wie wir den Geist, das Gemüt, die Wahrheit und die Liebe widerspiegeln.

Manche könnten denken, daß ein solcher Begriff von Individualität ihnen etwas nehmen könnte; aber nach der Christlichen Wissenschaft nimmt er nur den falschen Begriff von der wahren Idee weg.

Der Mensch ist zum Bild und Gleichnis Gottes gemacht, wie wir im 1. Buch Mose lesen. Und Johannes sagt (Joh. 1, 3): „Alle Dinge sind durch dasselbe gemacht, und ohne dasselbe ist nichts gemacht, was gemacht ist". Wer willens ist, diese Erklärungen der geistigen Tatsache anzunehmen, wird einsehen, daß wir uns „unsere Individualität" im gewöhnlichen Sinne des Wortes nicht zu „bewahren" brauchen, sondern daß wir vielmehr verstehen lernen müssen, daß Gott unser Leben ist.

Das heißt nicht, daß wir sofort in unserer menschlichen Persönlichkeit alle einander gleichen werden. Nein, es heißt, daß jeder einzelne mehr wahre Freiheit erlangen wird, und daß er finden wird, daß er täglich gottähnlicher, dem Gleichnis seines Schöpfers näherkommen wird. Wir werden auch finden, daß wir durch Entfaltung dieses Verständnisses wahrer Individualität alle Talente, die wir menschlich haben mögen, auf praktische und oft unvorhergesehene Art entfalten können.

Ein Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft wurde einmal gebeten, einige Plakate für eine in einer Großstadt geplanten Wohlfahrtsausstellung zu entwerfen. Es war in der Kriegszeit, wo anscheinend jedermann ungewohnte Arbeit verrichtete. Der Schüler glaubte, er sei dafür nicht genügend ausgebildet, da er sich seit seinem Abgang von der Schule gerade im Freihandzeichnen sehr wenig geübt habe. Auch hielt er sich auf diesem Gebiete nicht einmal für begabt. Er erkannte jedoch, daß er tun konnte, was gebraucht wurde, wenn dies augenblicklich seine Arbeit war. Er legte also seine gewöhnliche Arbeit beiseite und fertigte die Plakate in der festgesetzten Zeit an. Es wurde ihm später gesagt, daß viele sich anerkennend darüber geäußert hätten. Ein andermal wurde dieser Schüler zu einer gewissen sogenannten „schöpferischen Arbeit" für einen sehr guten Zweck aufgefordert. Zuerst dachte er, sie gehe ganz über seine Kräfte. Er wußte jedoch, daß Gott, das eine Gemüt, allen, die Ihn anrufen, die nötige Intelligenz verleihen kann. Es leuchtete ihm auch ein, daß Gottes Idee Intelligenz ausdrückt, und daß er, indem er sich mit dieser Idee wesenseins erklärte, die Eigenschaften Gottes ausdrücken konnte. Daraufhin begann er zu arbeiten und leistete in kurzer Zeit viel bessere Arbeit, als er vom menschlichen Standpunkt aus für möglich gehalten hatte.

Jeder Christliche Wissenschafter hat genug ähnliche Beweise erlebt von der Macht des geistigen Verständnisses, die gewöhnlichen Fähigkeiten zu erhöhen, wenn das Denken dem göttlichen Gemüt gehorsam ist. Er kennt aus Erfahrung die Wahrheit der Worte Mrs. Eddys auf Seite 128 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit: „Geschäftsleute und hochgebildete Gelehrte haben an sich erfahren, daß die Christliche Wissenschaft ihre Ausdauer und ihre mentalen Kräfte erhöht, ihre Menschenkenntnis erweitert, ihnen Scharfsinn und Auffassungsvermögen verleiht und sie in den Stand setzt, über ihre gewöhnliche Leistungsfähigkeit hinauszugehen". Die Christlichen Wissenschafter wissen, daß sie sich ihre Individualität am besten bewahren, wenn sie sich und ihre Kinder lehren, Gott widerzuspiegeln. Dann wird es auch nicht schwer fallen, Gehorsam gegen Gott, das göttliche Prinzip, den Geist, zu lehren; denn nicht nur die Lehrer sondern auch die Kinder werden Intelligenz und Gutes widerspiegeln. In dieser Weise werden die Fähigkeiten sowohl der Kinder als auch der Eltern weit über das hinaus erhöht und gestärkt werden, was sie früher für möglich halten konnten. Sie werden Größeres leisten, als sie sonst erwarten könnten, und die Furcht vor dem Mißlingen wird allmählich aus ihrem Denken verschwinden.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Individuality Maintained by God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE FREQUENTLY hear the expression, "I must preserve my own individuality."

The speaker usually means that, in his opinion, there has been an attempt to deprive him of something which is his, and which distinguishes him from the mass of mankind. In this sense we also hear much of permitting children to develop their individuality and of educating them so that their individuality may not be crushed. This means that the speakers or writers do not wish the children to be, as they say, "all turned out of one mold."

Sometimes these educational attempts to "preserve the individuality" of the children have good results, but at other times it may seem to the onlooker that little has been accomplished, beyond allowing the children to have their own way. Those habits of obedience and discipline which are necessary to their growth in character and intelligence, and to make of them good citizens and loyal friends, have not been inculcated.

What is this individuality that is so much sought after by educators and by so-called creative artists? Christian Science tells us what true individuality is. On page 336 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes: "The spiritual man's consciousness and individuality are reflections of God. They are the emanations of Him who is Life, Truth, and Love." This is a view of individuality which is somewhat removed from the ordinary concept. For since man's individuality is the reflection of God and emanates from Him, we express individuality only as we reflect Spirit, Mind, Truth, and Love.

Some people might think that such a concept of individuality would take something from them, but Christian Science replies that it will take away only the false concept of the true idea.

Man is made in the image and likeness of God, we are told in the book of Genesis. And St. John says (1:3), "All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made." Anyone who is willing to accept these statements of spiritual fact will agree that we do not have to "preserve our individuality" in the ordinary sense of the word. We have, rather, to develop our understanding of God as our Life.

This does not mean that we shall all immediately become copies of one another in our human personalities. No; it means that each of us will gain in true freedom and will find ourself becoming daily more Godlike, nearer the image of our Maker. We shall also find that as we develop this understanding of true individuality, whatever talents we may seem to have humanly can be developed in a practical manner, and in ways often unforeseen.

A student of Christian Science was once asked to design some posters for a welfare exhibition to be held in a big city. It was during a time of war, when everyone appeared to be doing unaccustomed work. The student did not esteem himself sufficiently educated in this direction, having done very little of even free-hand drawing since leaving school. Nor did he think of himself as gifted in this particular way. He realized, however, that he could do what was wanted, if that was his present work. So, setting aside his ordinary work, he completed the posters in the set time. He was afterwards told that they had been much commented on with approval. On another occasion this student was asked to do a certain piece of so-called "creative work" for a very good object. At first he thought it was quite beyond his powers. He knew, however, that God, the one Mind, was capable of imparting to all who called upon Him, the necessary intelligence. He realized, in some small degree, that God's idea expresses intelligence, and that, as he identified himself with this idea, he could express the qualities of God. He thereupon set to work and quickly turned out work far in advance of what he believed himself to be capable of doing, from the human standpoint.

Every Christian Scientist has had sufficient similar proof of the power of spiritual understanding to enlarge the ordinary faculties, when thought yields obedience to the divine Mind. He knows by experience the truth of Mrs. Eddy's words on page 128 of Science and Health, "Business men and cultured scholars have found that Christian Science enhances their endurance and mental powers, enlarges their perception of character, gives them acuteness and comprehensiveness and an ability to exceed their ordinary capacity." Christian Scientists know that the best way to preserve individuality is to teach themselves and their children to reflect God. Then, also, there will be no difficulty in teaching obedience to God, divine Principle, Spirit, for both teachers and children will reflect intelligence and good. In this way the capacities of both children and parents will be enlarged and strengthened far beyond what they may have been previously prepared to accept as possible. Their achievements will be greater than they could otherwise expect, and the fear of failure will be gradually eliminated from their thinking.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Sea Sounds at Night

You call them wave and buoy bell;
But I who know and love them well
Say rather that a flock of sheep
Move through the wilderness of sleep.

VELMA HITCHCOCK

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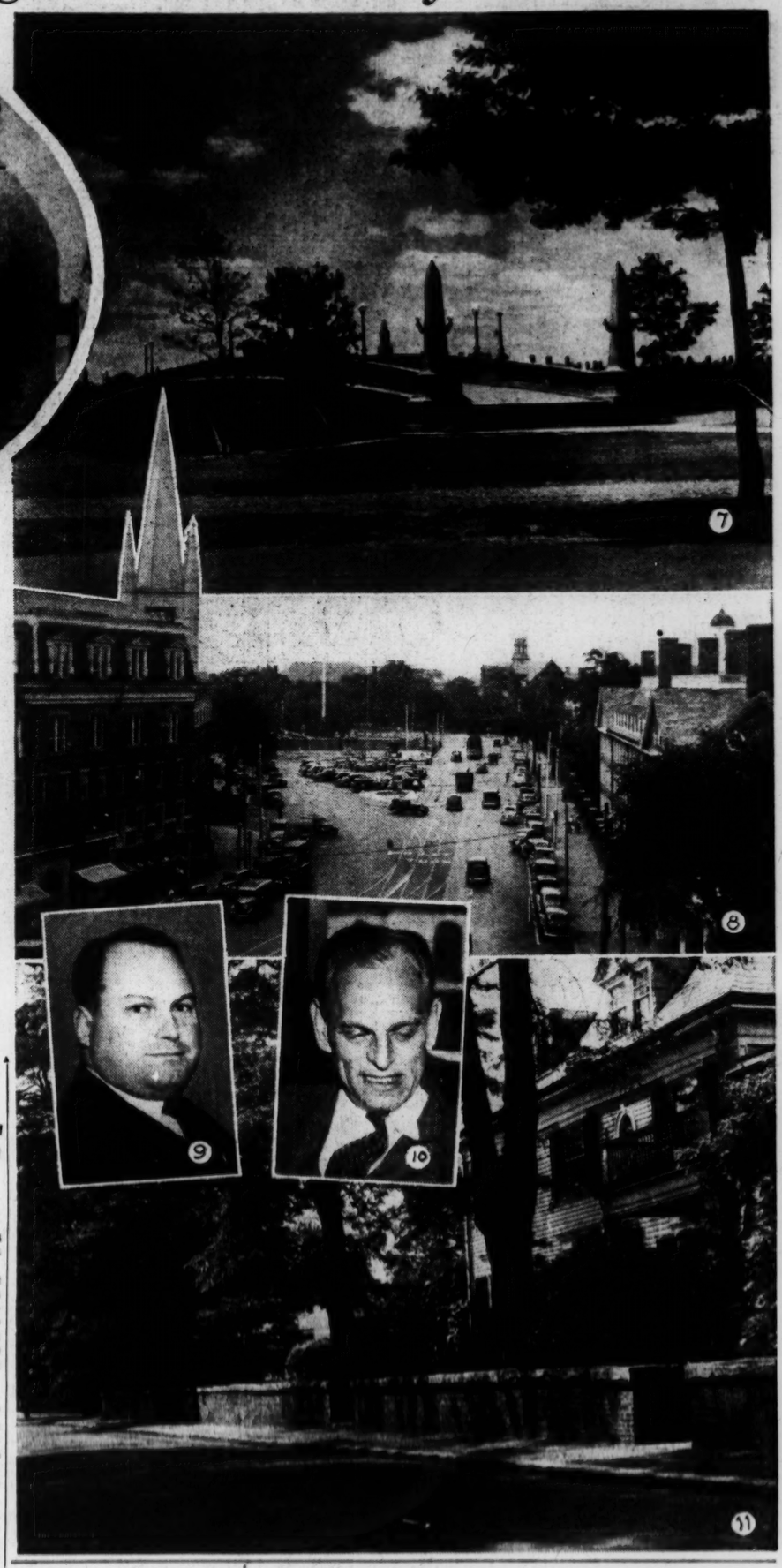
New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1938

Quaint Northampton and Cambridge Debate Change to Modern City Government







By a Staff Photographer; © Harris & Ewing

Where Plan E Is Under Vigorous Debate

1. The famous duplex house in Northampton where former President Coolidge lived.

2. Northampton's City Hall, focal point of Plan E campaign.

3. A pleasant Yankee city is Northampton. Children spend hot afternoons in the modern, well-kept, municpal swimming pool.

4. Not all "town" is Northampton. Much of the city's civic and social activity comes from the "gown" of Smith College, and that means Smith's noted President, William Allan Neilson.

5. Portion of new "on campus" dormitories at Smith, a recent contribution to the architectural beauty of the little city.

6. H. E. Wells, Professor of Chemistry at Smith; Lewis Jerome Johnson, authority on proportional representation; Frederic W. Plummer, former principal of Northampton High School and Mr. Coolidge's neighbor in the white clapboarded duplex, talk over Plan E with B. G. Whitmore, professor at Smith.

7. Weeks Memorial Bridge across the Charles River from Boston to Cambridge, where Plan E also looms as a major City issue.

8. Cambridge's famed Harvard Square, where bustling modern commerce reigns in place of the mellow, academic charm of other portions of the City.

9. Chandler W. Johnson, Executive Director of the Cambridge Nonpartisan Plan E Committee, sponsor of the bill during debates on Beacon Hill last spring.

10. James M. Landis, Chairman of the Plan E Committee, Dean of Harvard Law School, and former Chairman of the Securities Exchange Commission.

11. Shaded Ash Street, typical of the quaint residential section of Cambridge.

Cities Ask for Reform: Martian Prefers Plan E

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If that genial gentleman from Mars, who so conveniently pops down to comment on things terrestrial, should drop in on the old Bay State one of these days and be asked the old stock question, "What's the most progressive thing you see here?" he might without too much naiveté reply: "Your new Plan E of city government."

Now, presuming this astral visitor to be a person with a mite more than ordinary perception, we might conclude he wasn't speaking of a mere form of government, but rather of the hopeful determination of large sectors of the people to do something about those claims of laxity, inefficiency, and waste so often attached to our city administrations. Viewed from this angle of motives and action, Plan E is certainly important, and perhaps filled with as much portent for the future of democracy as were some of those stirring events in Colonial Massachusetts at Concord, Lexington, Charlestown, and some other towns of an earlier era.

Civic Addition

Of course, such statements as that belong more in a Fourth of July oration than in a simple discussion of a new way of governing Massachusetts cities. But it is nevertheless a patent fact that just as a city government can be no better than the sum of its citizens, so can a state and Federal Government be no better than the sum of its municipalities. In other words, if the city governments of the land are efficient and moral there is a strong likelihood that the national government will reflect the same virtues, for none can deny that our large cities are the principal fount for national political leaders and policies.

This fact, then, heightens the interest being shown in the current efforts of Cambridge and Northampton to let their citizens vote this fall on the advisability of installing the Proportional Representation Council-Manager (Plan E) form of government in those cities. It also explains the interest being shown in the discussions of Plan E in Quincy, New Bedford, Brockton, and other communities where Plan E campaigns are either under way now or contemplated for the future.

Committees at Work

In Northampton a committee, headed by Frederic W. Plummer, retired principal of the high school and a former neighbor of former President Coolidge, has already secured petitions bearing signatures of 10 per cent of the registered voters (as required by the State law), so there is expectation that the white, clapboarded little city at the foot of the Berkshires, where once Calvin Coolidge hung out his shingle and lived in the famous duplex house, will decide whether or not it wants to adopt the new form of government this fall.

Cambridge, considerably larger than Northampton, has a committee, headed by James M. Landis, former Chairman of the Securities Exchange Commission and now Dean of the Harvard Law School, and directed by Chandler W. Johnson, author of the Plan E bill and its sponsor, while it was debated before the Legislature last spring. Mr. Johnson is the son of Lewis Jerome Johnson, Professor Emeritus of Harvard Engineering School, whose long-time interest in improved government has gained him national recognition in good government circles.

The present effort in Cambridge is to secure the 5,000 signatures needed to assure a place on the ballot for Plan E. As soon as signatures are obtained, the campaign will be intensified to explain the merits of Plan E to the general electorate.

What Is Plan E?

For the benefit of those who may not have been informed about Plan E, while it was before the Legislature (and for some reason it did not receive very wide newspaper notice) it might be explained that the plan has two principal parts.

The first provides for election of a city council by proportional representation (hereinafter to be called P. R.) To understand the advantage of this system we must examine the situation in Northampton, for example. With minor changes, the same situation prevails in most Massachusetts cities, of course.

There is now a Board of Aldermen and a Common Council, in other words a bicameral council, something that dates from the early days and is more or less a rarity in local government, even outside Northampton in Massachusetts. One member is now elected from each of the seven wards for the Board of Aldermen, and three from each of the seven wards for the Common Council.

This system of electing members by wards or districts is very general in the United States, and has been found to have a number of inherent defects, two of which are perhaps the most frequently noted.

Defects of Present Way

One of these is that by electing members from wards, a council or board of aldermen is chosen of men who feel they must gain something for their home ward in order to justify their election. This nurtures the practice of vote trading.

Councilman A, for example, will say to Councilman B, "You vote for my paving project, and I will vote for the new street lights in your ward."

This may be convenient, but it hardly makes for economy, especially when the technique becomes more complicated and the mayor starts trading back and forth for what he wants, and the council members trade with one another to gain what the mayor wants. The tangle grows more complex and the tax bill longer all the while.

Another frequently noted criticism of the council-ward system is that these small political divisions are extremely susceptible to the split-vote technique.

All a machine needs to do is to have several candidates run on the opposition ticket, thus splitting it, while they concentrate on one candidate. Thus, as it far too frequently happens in our American wards, the majority vote is split and ineffective, while a minority candidate actually wins.

By employing this same method in a number of wards, it is obviously easy for a machine to gain control of the whole council, and thus have minority rule.

Now, how does P. R. remedy such a situation?

In the first place, under Plan E,

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

State Primary Protest

Highlights in the Massachusetts primary election scramble yesterday included:

1. The surprisingly few and relatively unimportant withdrawals.

2. The formal protest against all legislative candidates by Charles H. McGlue, former Chairman of the State Ballot Law Commission.

3. The 32 protests against individual candidates.

Mr. McGlue's protest, if upheld by the Ballot Law Commission, and later by the courts would doubtless cause the greatest election furor in the history of the State.

Filed with Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, the protest includes every candidate in Council, Senatorial and Representative districts in the State. Mr. McGlue contends that if elected, the candidates would not represent an existent district, inasmuch as the Legislature failed to carry out the mandatory redistricting provisions of the Constitution.

The Constitution requires a mandatory apportionment of all districts every 10 years to prevent inequality in voting strength, Mr. McGlue pointed out. The districts being used by the candidates were set up in 1926, and the failure of the Legislature in 1936-37-38 to re-arrange them leaves them legally out of existence for 1938 election purposes, he said.

Of the withdrawals the most important was that of David B. Church of Brookline, candidate for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity—Partly cloudy and slightly cooler today; local showers tomorrow; gentle variable winds.

Massachusetts—Partly cloudy, possible local showers in southeast portion today; local showers tomorrow; not much change in temperature.

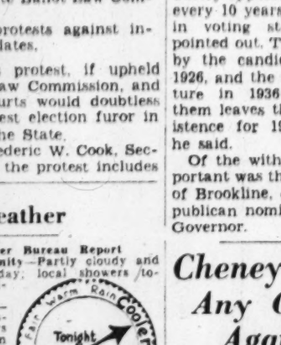
Rhode Island—Partly cloudy, probably local showers today and tomorrow, not much change in temperature.

Connecticut—Partly cloudy, probably local showers tomorrow, and on the coast today, not much change in temperature.

Maine—Fair, slightly cooler on the south coast today. Local showers tomorrow.

New Hampshire and Vermont—Fair today; local showers tomorrow; not much change in temperature.

Eastport to Sandy Hook—Gentle variable winds over north portion and moderate southwest winds over south portion, weather partly overcast today.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	78	92	Minneapolis	70	88
Bermuda	82	92	New Orleans	80	92
Chicago	74	82	New York	74	94
Denver	72	94	Norfolk	80	88
Helena	60	86	Philadelphia	78	88
Kansas City	72	100	St. Louis	74	90
Los Angeles	68	82	San Francisco	54	62
Miami	82	86	Washington	76	88

A—7:30 a. m. D. S. T. Aug. 6
B—Maximum, Aug. 5.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 8:55 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Sunday, 9:32 a. m.; height, 7.9 feet.
Sunday, 9:48 p. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Monday, 10:16 a. m.; height, 8.2 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 8:29 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 8:27 p. m.
Light all vehicles Monday by 8:26 p. m.

Driver Willing To Yield Right Marked in Drive

One of those heedless automobile drivers who steal over the halfway mark at an intersection was saved from the difficulty he got himself into at the corner of Massachusetts Avenue and St. Botolph Street, through the courtesy of a driver whose number plate read 736,979.

The driver of the offending car coming north on Massachusetts Avenue was over on the wrong side of the avenue aiming to turn into St. Botolph Street.

The driver of car number 736,979, sizing up the situation and realizing that to insist upon his own right of way would have further complicated the tie-up, stopped and waited those few seconds that helped to smooth out the flow of traffic which the other driver rammed through so heedlessly.

A different kind of highway etiquette is reported from a driver who found himself "gas-less" near Nantasket. His story follows:

"Last evening I ran out of gas on the road to Nantasket. After securing some gas and putting it in my tank, I found that my motor would not start. I stood on the running board of the car, waving my hand to attract attention, but no one would stop. Finally, a car coming in the opposite direction in which I was headed, stopped, turned around, came up in back of my car, and pushed it until I got enough momentum to start my motor."

The courteous drivers related in these two incidents will receive two free tickets to either Loew's State or Orpheum Theaters, given by The Christian Science Monitor.

Cheney Receives Any Complaints Against Cheney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 6—One of the ironic situations inevitable in political campaigns appeared here today to add a peculiar fillip to the Republican race for the gubernatorial nomination in September.

What would happen if a complaint were to be brought against campaign activities of Thomas P. Cheney, now deep in the struggle against Gov. Francis P. Murphy?

The Legislature has an answer—an embarrassing answer, in this instance.

For it provides that all complaints must be filed confidentially with the Attorney General. The statute further stipulates that when the case is brought into court by the County Solicitor for the district in which the complaint arose, anyone may question the political affinities of the solicitor. The question once again goes first to the Attorney General.

Candidate Cheney is Attorney General.

Daily Events

The "What's Going On In Boston" feature usually found in this space, is on page 10 of this edition.

Governor's Island Being Preserved

Governor's Island, in Boston Harbor, in late years target of misdirected vigor of youthful vandals, today was turned over to the care and custody of leading Boston antiquarians and historians by the City of Boston.

The transfer was made by William P. Long, Commissioner of the Boston Park Department, who passed control to John Perkins Brown, Boston architect and President of the newly incorporated Society for the Preservation of Governor's Island.

The transfer marks the victory of a continued effort by civic groups to preserve the island from vandalism which has threatened to wreck the historic fort, gun emplacements, powder magazines, and other vestiges of an earlier century.

Mr. Brown described the broad purpose of the Society as the prevention of further wanton damage, restoration of the historic features of the landmark, and supervision by harbor police.

Shoe Factories Report Demand

In the New England business picture for the last week shoe manufacturers reported a rather heavy demand for some lines of women's novelty shoes and general retail sales advanced over the previous week to the level of the same period one year ago.

In the garment trade, workers looked for improvement on the announcement that orders totaling $750,000 had been placed during the third annual market week of the Wholesale Garment Association.

Increased activity was noted in some Lawrence, Mass., mills.

Wool prices in Boston sagged a bit, but still were firm. Wool top futures were off two to four cents and raw two cents compared with a week ago.

Leather prices increased a cent and with the production outlook good for August and September normal sales were expected.

The cotton gray goods market was inactive. Price quotations remained unchanged and no great activity was expected until the finished goods market showed more life. This watchful attitude, observers said, was predicated on what Monday's Government crop estimate would be. Many merchants anticipated a buying movement of considerable proportion if the report contained any bullish information.

The New England Power Association reported production in kilowatt hours was down 11.45 per cent compared with a year ago.

Boston Today

Providence Road Petition Approved

Judge Francis J. W. Ford yesterday approved the petition for reorganization of the Boston Providence Railroad Corporation, filed by the Provident Institution for Savings in Federal District Court on Thursday.

All stockholders and creditors were ordered notified of a hearing to be held Aug. 22 when trustees will

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Tide of Atlantic Travel Turns

The tide of ocean travel has turned from east to west. The seasonal trek of tourists to Europe is over and the next few weeks will see the westward movement at its peak.

Not a transatlantic sailing is scheduled from Boston this week end, one of the few during the year when there is not at least one sailing.

But the port is not without its weekly marine parade, for two deepwater passenger liners are due to arrive, both on Sunday, and both westbound.

First of the two expected to make port is the Samaria, flying Cunard White Star's house flag, bringing 138 passengers for Boston and 30? for New York, from British and Irish ports.

Also due tomorrow is the American Trader of the United States Lines, coming from London with passengers and cargo.

Ships of Varied Types Drop Anchor For Annual Marblehead Race Week

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 6—The creaky local ferry with its cracked ribs and caking, white paint was finding its lanes more crowded on every trip from the mainland to the Neck today.

Jammed lanes of freshly brightened "racing lumber" was the cause of concern to the ferry's captain and mate—a fact which leads to only one conclusion: Marblehead's famous Race Week is at hand.

An American yachting institution, this annual midsummer racing week, officially opened today with the 47th renewal since the Corinthian Yacht Club's inaugural event in 1889.

With the participants' ports ranging from Cape Ann to Cohasset, an early arrival for distant skippers and crews is a necessity.

There are many other reasons for the "early birds." Primarily there is the thought of choice mooring spots, which this year were more at a premium than in previous annals.

Whereas last year's Race Week saw the record fleet tonnage soar to the mark of 436, seemingly the ultimate, present indications boost even this fleet. Marblehead followers usually look to Boston Bay's week-end starting fleet as a criterion; and with the tremendous influx of yachts at Squantum's opening of Quincy Bay Race Week last Sunday—256 of the sail-craft racing—Marblehead should look for new marks to the many previous American records set by its yachting institutions.

Colonial Era to Relive On Streets of Old York

The two days of renaissance of the days of our forefathers to be staged at Old York, Maine, Aug. 20 and 21, is expected to bring hundreds of vacationists to the neighboring resort, York Harbor, where summer residents and members of the Historcial Society are making entertainment plans.

One of the most historically interesting spots on the Maine coast, York offers buildings from the Seventeenth Century, a wealth of historic tradition and relics. Mrs. Miles White, Jr., of Baltimore, President of the York Historical Society, has been instrumental in organizing the two-day celebration.

Other members of the society are Mrs. John C. Breckenbridge of New York; Mrs. Seth Lowe Pierrepont, New York and Charleston; Mrs. Andrew Murray Williams, New York; Mrs. John Morgan, New York, Miss Elizabeth Perkins, New York; Mrs. Frank Marshall, Portland; Miss Helen Cadwalder, Philadelphia; Mrs. Leonard Wheeler, Worcester; Miss Katherine Marshall, Regent of the DAR of Maine; Miss Florence Paul, of the Garden Club of America.

The private houses which will be open to the public on the 20th will be the homestead of the Emerson family of Titusville, Pa., which has been in the family since 1790 and was built in 1710. It was once the Woodbridge Tavern, made famous by frequent visits of John Adams on his way to court at the frontier of civilization; the Sayward House, in 1660, owned by a direct descendant, Mrs. Leonard Wheeler of Worcester; Miss Perkins' House, built in 1686, and the Barrell Mansion built in 1760 by Nathaniel Barrell who established the wide acres with extensive outbuildings on the English principle of entail and the present occupants are the ninth generation. Portraits, silver, china, furniture came from England. An invitation to the coronation of King George III is among the family treasures.

To aid in bringing back the atmosphere of colonial days the reception committee of each house will be in costume of the period, Of the public buildings, the Kings' Prison, erected in 1657 and kept intact by the historical society will be open to visitors. The earliest school house in New England, extant, erected in 1746, has been restored to its original aspect. Sewall's Bridge, 1761, over which the Minute Men hurried to Lexington, is another point of interest which brings back memories of Old York's historic past.

On Sunday, the twenty-first, the pastor of the old church with the Sir Christopher Wren steeple, will act the part of the famous divine, Father Moody, and preach his sermon on "The Doleful State of the Dammed," while the "tithing" man will keep order with his rod tipped with a feather to waken the sleepy ones, and the Continental soldiers, muskets in hand, watch for ambushing Indians, and the congregation comes in costume of the time of Queen Anne.

Summer residents of York who will participate in the celebration include Mr. and Mrs. Howard Greenley, New York; Miss Elizabeth Bliss, Washington; Mrs. McCook Knox, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey Nichols, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. John M. Howells, New York and Charleston; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Vaughan, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Booth Tarkington, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Roberts, Kennebunkport; Mr. and Mrs. Templeman Coolidge, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. William Kremer and Miss Pauline Bradford of Portsmouth.

Garden Club

The White Mountain Garden Club, Mrs Lawrence Gilman of New York, president, will hold the first of its August meetings Tuesday at Peckett's on Sugar Hill. The guest speaker will be Governor Aiken, of Vermont, who is the author of several books on flowers.

Longey Musicale

The last of the current series of Open House musicales at the Longey School of Music in Cambridge, which have become a rendezvous for music lovers this summer, will be on Tuesday night, when a program of chamber music will be given. Travelers have remarked that these informal evenings at Longey are more like the European salons than about anything else in this country. Instituted seven years ago by Miss Minna Franziska Holl, in the belief that there is entirely too little informal music in America, they have become one of the pleasant community institutions. Among the sponsors of the Longey School are many prominent residents of Cambridge and neighboring towns. Mrs. William Stanley Parker of Beacon Hill is chairman of the board of trustees, and others on the board are Mrs. Henry F. Colt, Brookline; William Dexter, Edward M. Pickman, Augustus Lowell Putnam, Wallace M. Scudder, Jr., all of Boston.

Costume Ball

Invitations have been issued to members of the North Shore summer colony for the annual costume ball to be held at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, next Saturday night. Plans being made indicate this will be one of the premier social affairs of the midsummer season. Among the distinguished guests at the Ocean House are the Hon. Folk Konitza, Albanian Minister to the United States, who arranged the recent country-wide tour of the three sisters of King Zog.

Travelers

Among the prominent New Englanders who sailed from Boston on the S. S. California Thursday were Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Ayer of Bangor, Maine. Mr. Ayer is attorney for the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad and with his wife will make an extensive tour of Great Britain; Mrs. Minnie Henly Rioch, of Brookline, who is going to Bombay, India; Miss V. Anne King, South Lynnfield, who holds a traveling fellowship from Boston University.

Wanda MacDowell

Cities Debate Plan E

(Continued from Page 9)

P. R. council members are not elected by wards, but are chosen from the city at large. Thus they represent the whole city and not just a portion of it, and their decisions are made on the basis of what is best for the city as a whole.

Secondly, the mechanics of P. R., allowing a voter to express his first, second, third, fourth (and so on) choices, effectively frustrates the split-vote defect.

This, of course, is not a complete discussion of P. R. Books could be written on the subject, and, indeed, have been.

Its effect is to give a true reflection, in votes, of the true desires of the electorate. Being an accurate poll of all voters, its result represents a cross section of the thought of a community.

It has been the gratifying experience of the cities that have adopted P. R. that this reflection of the cross section of the voters as a whole is far superior to the cross section of the machine voters who too frequently control city councils.

City Manager Feature

Next, we come to the second essential part of Plan E, it. provision for a city manager.

There is a story behind its connection with P. R. in Plan E. In several other cities of the United States it was concluded at one time or another that it would be a good thing to choose the city council by P. R.

Where this was done it was invariably found, according to most students of government, that not only was the choice of the majority elected but also that the assurance of a fair vote and freedom from machine domination attracted a better type of candidate. As a result, city councils were improved and public interest in the council increased in proportion.

The improved council, backed with public interest, was ready and able to do things for the city it served, but, in many cases, it was found that the old city charter provided relatively little for such a council to do other than pass on matters brought before it. Its hands were tied so far as initiating and carrying forward reforms individual members wanted was concerned.

Besides being tied, it was obvious that a council of more than seven to nine members was rather unwieldly in acting as an executive group, and, in addition, it was usually found that the members were business or professional people who hardly had time to devote to the full time job of running a city.

Focal Point

What obviously was needed was some method whereby the intelligence, and honesty of such an improved council could be utilized. Necessity evolved the plan of empowering the council to hire a city manager actually to carry through the wishes of the council the manager plan having previously proved its utility; for quite aside from the fact that a city manager apparently offers the most available way of taking advantage of the superior qualities of a P. R. council is the assertion that municipal progress is often well-served by city managers.

It must be clear that dishonesty is not the only danger faced by taxpayers in their officials. Incompetence is often equally costly.

Running a modern city is as much a business as any other industry. There are right ways to pave streets and wrong ways. There are improved ways to collect back taxes, proper paints to use on street signs, new developments in traffic control, and a thousand and one other details of economic, efficient government that a city manager should be informed about.

Sometimes it would seem we ask a little too much of the average American businessman or politician when we suddenly, and often without previous training, put him in charge of such a complex public service corporation as one of our American cities and then expect him to exhibit overnight highly technical knowledge in a hundred different directions simultaneously.

On top of that the mayor is harassed from morning until night with pleas for political favor.

In addition, there have grown up a number of social activities that consume a mayor's time. He is expected to greet visiting celebrities, preside over many meetings, serve on committees and otherwise engage in community life. All this is important.

Deputy Needed

But what mayor has not wished he might turn over either his administration or his social duties to a capable deputy while he devoted his energies to one phase of the job or the other?

This is precisely the arrangement provided under Plan E. The mayor, elected from the city council by his fellow members, serves as presiding officer of the council and as chairman of the School Committee. He is freed from purely administrative detail and can take his position as a leader in community development.

So much for Plan E.

Now, of course, Northampton or any other Massachusetts city cannot be held up as a disturbing example of all that is wrong with American city government. There is too much of the Yankee tradition for that.

Northampton citizens know that crime is not rampant in their city, that John L. Lucier, Fire Chief, showed a $5,931 decrease in the fire loss last year, that Northampton schools to quote William H. Barry, are: "Conservative, well ordered, and well organized."

It is true, however, that the City vault—one sufficiently large properly to house the City's records—since 1903 without apparent result, that the Fire Department has been running an expensive Seagrave ladder truck on hard tires because the Chief's pleas for pneumatic tires have gone unheeded, that the Police Department's Chevrolet has been bumped about pretty hard and needs replacement, that somebody should go over the streets and work out a plan for ending certain confusing duplication of names, that a new lighting system is needed at Hawley school, and that a whole new high school building is in order.

These are matters more or less typical, which Northampton Plan E enthusiasts as well as supporters of the plan throughout the State believe might meet with more ready adjustment were the city government "streamlined."

Tax Rates

Then, too, there is the matter of Northampton's $30 tax rate and Cambridge's $40 rate.

Neither is the highest in Massachusetts, but both are double Cincinnati's $15 adjusted rate!

Those favoring Plan E are convinced that a few years under it would bring their tax rate down to the point where Massachusetts cities would offer irresistible attraction to the home builder and to industrial interests. With a $15 tax, say, they feel almost anything might happen.

They are probably right.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "The Boston Hour"	"Trio Time"	Joe Green's Orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 "The Boston Hour"	"Trio Time"	Joe Green's Orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "America Dances"	Paul Sabin's Orchestra	Kidoodlers; quartet	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Rhythm Revue	Paul Sabin's Orchestra	F. Hawk's Sky Patrol	Baseball school	Sport reports
6:00 News; sportshots	News; music	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Songs for You"	Lou Martin's Orchestra	Sport Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 "Across the Table"	Sport commentator	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Tango Time"	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Sport results	Organ recital
7:00 "Syncopation Piece"	"Message of Israel"	Studio speaker	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 "Syncopation Piece"	"Message of Israel"	Richard Himber's Orch	Vincent Pirro's Orch.	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:30 Columbia Workshop: drama	"Jim's Question Bee"	"Snorts of the Week"	Musical Album	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:45	"Jim's Question Bee"	Talk: Judge Tiffany	Musical Album	Charles Perry's Orch
8:00 Saturday Night Swing Club	Dedication WOAI Studios: speakers; music.	"Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten": comedy	"Bands Across the Sea"	"Jungle Jim"
8:15 Rudy Morgan's Or.;	"Death of a King";	Republican Committee:	Bands Across the Sea"	Travel talk
8:30 sketch; soloists	dramatic sketch	Talk, Glenn Frank	Robin Hood Dell Symphony Concert	Dance music
8:45				Dance music
9:00 "Professor Quiz";	National Barn Dance;	"America Dances"; Nor-	Robin Hood Dell Sym-	Music from Germany
9:15 questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	man Sherr's Orchestra;	phony Concert	Music from Germany
9:30 "Rhythm Rendez-	vocal groups; "Hoosier	Walter Kelsey, violin-	Robin Hood Dell Sym-	Dance Orchestra
9:45 vous"; orchestra	Hot Shots"	ist; L. Shaffer's Orch.	phony Concert	Dance Orchestra
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	Jacques Renard's Or-	"The Crickets"	Robin Hood Dell Sym-	"Jam Session"; music
10:15 vocalists; quartet;	chestra	"The Crickets"	phony Concert	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:30 orchestra	Al Roth's Orchestra	Al Donohue's Orchestra.	Dinner to Douglas Cor-	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:45 Del Casino, songs.	Al Roth's Orchestra	Al Donohue's Orchestra.	rigan	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Dance Orchestra	News Service	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
11:15 Count Basie's Or.	William Farmer's Orch.	Weather Service	Madriguera's Orchestra.	Dance music
11:30 Kay Kyser's Or-	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Cincinnati Summer Opera: "Rigoletto"	Bill Carlsen's Orchestra.	Wildwood Orchestra
11:45 chestra	Horace Heidt's Orch		Bill Carlsen's Orchestra.	Wildwood Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00 Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	"Uncle Bob"; children's	"Sunshine Time"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	variety program	"Melody Market"	Italian music; drama
10:30 Wings Over Jordan	"Dreams of Long Ago";	Woodwind Ensemble	Tremont Temple Bap-	Italian music; drama
10:45 Wings Over Jordan	drama	Woodwind Ensemble	tist Church service	Studio speaker
11:00 St. Paul's service	News; "Journal"	"Pine Tavern"; dra-	Tremont Temple Bap-	Studio speaker
11:15 St. Paul's service	"Neighbor Nell"	matic serial	tist Church service	"Music in the Modern
11:30 St. Paul's service	Rollini Trio	Madrigal Singers	Tremont Temple Bap-	Manner"
11:45 St. Paul's service	Commentator	Madrigal Singers	tist Church service	The Italian Hour
12:00 "Reveries"	Southernaires: male	Clotilda Zappala, so-	News Service	The Italian Hour
12:15 News Service	quartet	prano	Dick Barrie's Orchestra.	The Italian Hour
12:30 Salt Lake City	Radio City Chamber	Concert Miniatures	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45 choir and organ	Music: string quartet;	News Service	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 Sunday Serenade	vocal and instrumental	Speaker; music	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:15 Piano Club	soloists	Speaker; music	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:30 "Europe Calling"	News Service	Helen Henry; Glen Dar-	Music in Many Moods:	Portuguese Hour
1:45 "Poet's Gold"	Home Folks Frolic	win; songs	soloists; orchestra	Portuguese Hour
2:00 Walberg Brown	Magic Key: Gladys	"Sunday Dinner at Aunt	"The Lamplighter"	"Voice of Israel"
2:15 Strine Ensemble	Swarthout; Col. Stoop-	Fanny's";	J. Livingston's Orch	"Voice of Israel"
2:30 "Summer Session";	nagle; Richard Him-	"Sunday Drivers"; nov-	J. Livingston's Orch	"Voice of Israel"
2:45 orch.; vocalists	ber's Orchestras	elty program	Charlie and Jane	"Voice of Israel"
3:00 Columbia Sym-	"Encore Music"	Chautauqua Symphony	Commentator	"H. M. S. Pinafore,"
3:15 phony Orchestra,	"Encore Music"	Orchestra concert; Al-	Harold Stokes's Orch	Act I, by Gilbert and
3:30 Howard Barlow,	"Finland in Olympics"	berti Stessel, conduc-	Harold Stokes's Orch	Sullivan
3:45 conductor	Three Cheers: trio	tor; soprano	"Varieties"	Lincoln Quintet
4:00 "The Farmer Takes	Sunday Vespers	"Rangers Serenade"	Drama and music	Hampton Beach Concert
4:15 the Mike"	Sunday Vespers	"Rangers Serenade"	Drama and music	Hampton Beach Concert
4:30 CBS Singers, from	Barry McKinley; Nola	"The World Is Yours";	Benay Venuta; soloists;	Rockport Players
4:45 Toronto, Ontario	Day; orchestra	drama	orchestra	Rockport Players
5:00 The Texas Rangers	"There Was a Woman";	Marion Talley, soprano;	Irving Conn's Orchestra.	Young People's Church
5:15 The Texas Rangers	drama	chorus; orchestra	Irving Conn's Orchestra.	Young People's Church
5:30 Guy Lombardo and	Jean Sablon, songs	"The Death Mask";	Galsworthy's "Late 299."	Young People's Church
5:45 his orchestra	Federal Housing talk	dramatization	dramatization	Young People's Church
6:00 Popular orchestra;	WLW Summer Concert	"Society on the Air"	Dick Barrie's Orchestra.	Dance Orchestra
6:15 vocal soloists	WLW Summer Concert	"Concert Album"	Dick Barrie's Orchestra.	The Friendly Singer
6:30 "Lauch Liner";	Commentator	News Service	Commentator	Dramatization
6:45 Billy House; orch	News Service	Musical program	Alice Blue, pianist	Dramatization
7:00 Phil Cook's Al-	Popular Classics	"Hobby Lobby" with	News Service	Evening Concert
7:15 manac	Popular Classics	guests: music	"Hawaii Calls"	Evening Concert
7:30 "Passing Parade";	"Boredom by Rudd"; so-	"Interesting Neighbors";	Girls' vocal trio	Commentator
7:45 "Passing Parade"	loists; orchestra	informal interview	Movie comment	Irish Minstrels
8:00 Lud Gluskin's Or	"Spy at Large"; drama	Edward Arnold; Edgar	Clyde McCoy's Orch	Gypsy Orchestra
8:15 Lud Gluskin's Or	"Spy at Large"; drama	Bergen; Stoopnagle &	Clyde McCoy's Orch	Gypsy Orchestra
8:30 Lewisohn Stadium	"Songs We Remember"	Nelson Eddy; John	Robin Hood Dell Con-	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45 Concert: New York	"Songs We Remember"	Barrymore, guest	cert	Swanee Singers
9:00 Lewisohn Stadium	"Win Your Lady"; dra-	Manhattan Merry-Go-	Robin Hood Dell Con-	"Headlines"
9:15 Concert: New York	matic sketch	Round; soloists; orch.	cert	"Headlines"
9:30 Lewisohn Stadium	Walter Winchell	American Album of Fa-	"Sunday Special"; vo-	Novelty Toy Band
9:45 Concert: New York	Irene Rich; sketch	miliar Music	calists; orchestra	Fashion Parade of Song
10:00 Lewisohn Stadium	Richard Himber and	Horace Heidt's Orch	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:15 Concert: New York	His Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:30 "Headlines and By-	"Cheerio"; talks; music	University of Chicago	Harold Stokes' Orch	Good Will Hour
10:45 lines"; comment	"Cheerio"; talk; music	Round Table discussion	Harold Stokes' Orch	Good Will Hour
11:00 News Service	News; Roundelay	News	Harold Stokes' Orch	Commentator
11:15 V. Lopez's Orch	Music As You Desire It	Weather	Madriguera's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:30 Pendarvis' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Symphonic Hour	Dance Orchestra
11:45 Pendarvis' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Symphonic Hour	Dance Orchestra

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
9:00 Arthur Godfrey	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15 "Montana Slim"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Jacob S. List
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	Breakfast Club: solo-	"Journal of Living";	"The Merry-Go-Round"	James Le Shane, songs
9:45 Bachelor's Children	ist; orchestra; news	variations	"The Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	"On the Mall"	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Swing Patrol"	"John's Other Wife"	Organ recital	Popular songs
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins"; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	Cowboy songs	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"; play	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dramatic sketch	Earl Lawrence, songs	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Jean Abbey	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	"Highlights: Halftones"	Vocalists
11:15 R. Carlton, songs	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Interest"	Popular songs
11:30 "Big Sister"; play	"Concert Hall"	"Musical Tete-a-Tete"	"Musical Early Edition"	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	Musical program	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; Noonday Revue	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "R. F. D. No. 1"	Stock quotations	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	News; music
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian string music	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; guest	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	sneakers; soloists;	Yankee News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Homesteaders' Orch.	"George and Juanita"	"Between the Bookends"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Garden Club	Harmony team
1:45 Gospel Singer	"Jack and Loretta"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Movie comment	Dean Dickens, songs
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Harold Turner, piano	Concert Band
2:15 Enoch Light's Or.	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sport commentator	Concert Band
2:30 Corrigan's Arrival	"Valiant Lady"	"Signor Carmello"	Corrigan's Arrival	"Words and Music"
2:45 "Three Consoles"	Hymn recital	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Sport reports	"Words and Music"
3:00 "Dear Columbia"	U. S. Navy Band	"Mary Marlin"	Network interviews	"In the Music Room"
3:15 Community Bulletin	U. S. Navy Band	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Dance Time"	Sport reports
3:30 The Pittsburghers	U. S. Navy Band	"Pepper Young"	Harold Stokes's Orch.	Sport reports
3:45 Piano soloist	U. S. Navy Band	"The Guiding Light"	Bill Lewis, songs	Sport reports
4:00 "Summer Serenade"; organ	International Broadcast from France	"Backstage Wife"	Hits and Encores	"Four O'Clock Revue"
4:15 Corrigan: City Hall		"Stella Dallas"; drama	Hits and Encores	Sport reports
4:30 Popular songs		"Happy Jack," songs	Sport comment	Sport reports
4:45		"Girl Alone"	Gypsy Caravan	Sport reports
5:00 Reception: Corrigan, Statehouse	"Neighbor Nell"; news	Paul Martin's Music	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 "March of Games"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Paul Martin's Music	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Corrigan: Common	"The Singing Lady"	Your Family; drama	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Rakov's Orchestra	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue;	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Four Clubmen"	music; political talk	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30 "Summer Serenade"	Sport comment	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Summer Serenade"	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sport reports	Organ concert
7:00 Ray Heatherton	Alias Jimmy Valentine;	"Amos 'n' Andy	News Service	Bob Nardy's Orchestra
7:15 Talk, Carmel Snow	dramatization	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Corrigan: B. Common	"Headlines"
7:30 "On the Trail"	Political talk	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Message to Motorists"
7:45 Boake Carter, news	Political talk	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Charles Perry's Orch
8:00 Ted Husing; Connie Boswell; orch.	"Sing-Song Program"; vocal groups	"Believe It or Not"; guests; music	"The Lone Ranger" "The Lone Ranger"	"The Wordcaster" Ruth Nigey, songs
8:15				
8:30 Pick and Pat; com-	"Those We Love"; dra-	Margaret Speaks; or-	Dinner to Douglas Cor-	Secretary
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	matic serial	chestra; chorus	rigan	News commentator
9:00 Mercury Theater:	America's Rhythm Mas-	Political talk	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Music from Many Lands
9:15 three plays	ters	Political talk	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Music from Many Lands
9:30 Mercury Theater:	America's Rhythm Mas-	Grant Park Concert	"Famous First Facts"	Charles Perry's Orch.
9:45 three plays	ters	Grant Park Concert	"Famous First Facts"	Vocalist; orchestra
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.;	"Mr. Mergenthwirker's	Amateur Hour
10:15 Wayne King's Orch	"True or False"	soloists; quartet	Lobbies"; drama	Amateur Hour
10:30 Del Casino, songs	National Forum	Larry Clinton's Orch	"Pageant of Melody"	Amateur Hour
10:45 "Rhythm in Breeze"	National Forum	Larry Clinton's Orch	"Pageant of Melody"	Amateur Hour
11:00 Weather; news	News; sport comment	News Service	"Pageant of Melody"	"The Monitor News"
11:15 Henry Busse's Orch	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Charley Randall's Or.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
11:30 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Stuff Smith's Orchestra
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Stuff Smith's Orchestra

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Aug. 8

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Aug. 8

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

be appointed for the reorganization program.

The road is leased for a term of 99 years to the Old Colony Railroad, which in turn is leased to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, now under process of reorganization.

The Provident Institution is sole owner of the bonded indebtedness of the road, in the amount of $2,170,000.

Corrigan Coming To Hub Monday

Boston read with much interest today the reports of the welcome tendered "Wrong Way Corrigan" in New York, getting an idea of what the Hub would have to surpass when the transocean flier arrives here Monday.

A wire this morning from Louis J. Brems, Chairman of Mayor Tobin's Welcoming Committee, said Mr. Corrigan will arrive at East Boston airport at 12:50 p. m., Monday. A parade through the downtown section, followed by a big meeting on the Common at 4 p. m. is now scheduled. In case of rain the reception will be moved to Boston Garden.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Aug. 7

10:45 a. m.—WORL. Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:12 a. m.—WIXAL (15.13mc). Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Clerk has been trying to get a new

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. Schedules containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Maine

Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Degree Chasing At Expense Of Classrooms Hit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 6—Regulatory measures to discourage "degree chasing" among school teachers are urgently needed to protect American education against the deterioration inevitably resulting from a system which favors academic ambitions at the expense of good instruction, in the opinion of Edward F. Ahearn, President of the Hartford, Conn., Board of Education.

Many teachers are so busy working for higher degrees that they neglect their classrooms and, therefore, fail to give to the best of their ability in instructing pupils, Mr. Ahearn told a Teachers College luncheon meeting at Columbia University here yesterday.

It isn't altogether the teacher's fault, though, for those chasing higher degrees generally were "chasing some pay schedule," Mr. Ahearn held, as he condemned an educational structure which places academic status ahead of real knowledge or ability to instruct.

Since in many school systems, salaries and advancement depend upon attainment of degrees and certificates, the ambitious teacher hardly can be blamed for trying to meet the requirements of her superiors, he said.

"Many superintendents and higher institutions of learning are recommending and almost insisting upon such a course," he declared. "But are we doing justice to our professional employees in making such a procedure attractive?

"Are we doing them justce, for example, when we allow each and every one without exception to follow this program without keeping it to a point where a teacher can give more attention to her class, with overtime, if necessary, than is possible if she spends all her late afternoons and evenings plugging for some course of study?"

Stage Fare In Prospect Next Week

Next week's scheduled bills in New England summer theaters are:

Massachusetts

Cohasset—South Shore Players: Sinclair Lewis in "It Can't Happen Here" (return engagement).

Dennis—Cape Playhouse: Paulette Goddard in "French Without Tears."

Provincetown — Wharf Theater: "We Die Exquisitely," with the Pickens Sisters and Neil McFee Skinner.

Oak Bluffs — Vineyard Players: "Bachelor Born," with Phidelah Rice.

Chatham — Monomoy Theater: "Yes, My Darling Daughter" (begins Wednesday).

Fitchburg—Guy Palmerton Players: "Night Must Fall."

Mendon—Nipmuc Park company: "Roosty" (Monday and Tuesday); "Penny Wise" (begins Friday).

New Hampshire

East Jaffrey — Actor-Associates: "Nothing But the Truth" (begins Wednesday).

Keene—Keene Summer Theater: "The Bishop Misbehaves."

New London—New London Players: "The Royal Family."

Peterborough—Peterborough Players: "The Late Christopher Bean" (begins Wednesday).

Rye Beach — Farragut Players: "Yes, My Darling Daughter" (begins Tuesday).

Whitefield — Forty-Niners: "Arms and the Man" (begins Tuesday).

Tamworth — Barnstormers: "Yes, My Darling Daughter" (Monday and Saturday). (At Conway Tuesday and Wednesday; at Poland Spring, Me., Thursday; at Wolfeboro Friday.)

Maine

Skowhegan — Lakewood Theater: Arthur Byron in "Stop Over."

Kennebunkport—Garrick Players: "Seventeen" (begins Tuesday) (Booth Tarkington Festival).

Ogunquit — Ogunquit Playhouse: Cornelia Otis Skinner in "Romance."

Boothbay — Boothbay Playhouse: "Urania," by George V. Brown (begins Wednesday).

Weston—Weston Playhouse: "The Octoroon" (begins Friday).

Surry — Surry Players: "Hedda Gabler."

Bar Harbor—Building of Arts: University Gilbert and Sullivan company in "The Gondoliers" (tomorrow afternoon) and "The Mikado" (tomorrow evening).

Rhode Island

Newport—Casino Theater: Cecilia Loftus and Edith Barrett in "Tonight at 8:30" ("Ways and Means," "Fumed Oak," "Still-Life") (begins Tuesday).

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Coolidge Corner—
"Nurse from Brooklyn," with Sally Eilers. 3:09, 5:15, 8:12. Also "Always Goodbye," featuring Barbara Stanwyck and Herbert Marshall. 3:50, 6:57, 9:58.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Errol Flynn in "The Adventures of Robin Hood." Also "Beloved Brat." With Bonita Granville. Daily 2:30 and 8:30.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:15, 5:25, 7:30, 9:30. Also "Steel, Man's Friend." 2:30, 4:45, 6:55, 9.

Tremont—
Spencer Tracy in "They Gave Him a Gun." Also Leslie Howard in "Stand-In." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Adventures of Tom Sawyer," with May Robson. Also Irene Dunne and Allan Jones in "Showboat."

Metropolitan—
Randolph Scott and Joan Bennett in "The Texans." 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Penrod's Double Trouble," with the Mauch Twins. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

South Station Theater—
"Rudolph Valentino—His Life Story." "The Cicado." "Unusual Occupations," and other shorts.

Keith Memorial—
"Letter of Introduction," with Andrea Leeds, Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy and Adolphe Menjou. 11:07 a. m., 2:40, 6:13, 9:46. Also "We're Going to Be Rich," with Victor McLaglen. 9:30 a. m., 1:03, 4:36, 8:09.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Alice Faye and George Murphy in "You're a Sweetheart." Also "Penrod & His Twin Brother," featuring the Mauch twins. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: Dorothy Lamour and Ray Milland in "Jungle Princess." Also "Westland Case," with Preston Foster and Carol Hughes.

"Lady Behave," with Sally Eilers and Neil Hamilton. Also Dick Foran in "Devil's Saddle Legion." Tomorrow: Robert Montgomery and Virginia Bruce in "First 100 Years." Also "When G-Men Step In," with Don Terry.

Uptown—
"Always Goodbye," with Barbara Stanwyck and Herbert Marshall. 2:20, 4:55, 7:35, 10:10. Also "The Devil's Party," featuring Victor McLaglen. 1:08, 3:40, 6:20, 8:55.

Fenway and Paramount—
Harold Lloyd in "Professor Beware." Fenway: 1:55, 4:35, 7:20, 10. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Bulldog Drummond in Africa," with John Howard and Heather Angel. Fenway: 12:50, 3:30, 6:10, 8:50. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:35, 8:25.

Scollay and Modern—
"Cowboy from Brooklyn," with Dick Powell. Scollay: 11:05 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:10, 9:50 Modern: 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:40. Also "My Bill," featuring Kay Francis. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:25, 6, 8:40. Modern: 9:25 a. m., 12:10, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

Boston—
"Blind Alibi," with Whitney Bourne. 10:40 a. m., 12:55, 3:15, 5:30, 7:50, 10. Also "Border G-Men," featuring George O'Brien. 9:30, 11:48 a. m., 2:05, 4:24, 6:42, 9.

Brookline Village Theater—
"The Shadow," with Charles Quigley. 2:08, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Little Miss Thoroughbred," featuring Frank McHugh, Ann Sheridan and John Litel. 4, 7:05, 10:10.

University—
Robert Taylor and Margaret Sullivan in "Three Comrades."

Local Baseball Fans Pleased to Pay Tribute to Success of New Chicago Manager

Boston Fans Observe 'Day' Tomorrow for Gabby Hartnett

Tomorrow is "Gabby Hartnett Day" at National League Field, Boston has waited a long time for the opportunity to honor this great catcher. Now that he is the new manager of the Chicago Cubs, the psychological moment has arrived.

Close to a capacity house is expected to sit through the doubleheader and witness celebration ceremonies between games. The popular backstop will be the recipient of several gifts. It will be a day long remembered.

Born in Woonsocket

Although Hartnett's popularity is nation-wide, New England holds a prominent place in his brilliant major-league career and claims him as her native son. With the possible exception of Chicago, where he has played continually for 17 years, Gabby has more friends in this vicinity than in any other city around the circuit.

Born in Woonsocket, R. I., Dec. 20, 1900, the Cub chief learned his early baseball on the sandlots of Millville, Mass., and Worcester. For a year and a half he attended Dean Academy. But the husky youngster was cut out to be a ball player and would not let schooling interfere with his ambitions. After one season with Worcester in the old New England League, he joined the Cubs.

The Hartnett career is remarkable for many reasons. However, perhaps the most unusual story reveals the fact that his greatest backstopping years have been enjoyed as the result of a comeback—the sensational recovery from an arm injury. In 1929, his eighth campaign in a Chicago uniform, Leo the Lion took part in only 25 regular season games, and each time as a pinch hitter. He played similar roles in three games of the World Series against the Philadelphia Athletics that fall. Few thought he would ever whip balls around the infield again.

Tied With Schalk

But Hartnett came back—greater than ever. Beginning in 1930, he caught 100 games or more for eight consecutive years, just two short of the all-time record shared by Ray Schalk and Mickey Cochrane. Counting his pre-injury days, Gabby has 12 campaigns in which he has passed the 100-game level, a Herculean feat that equals Schalk's great standard. Leo the Lion figures to add at least another banner season, and pass Schalk.

Hartnett's job with the Cubs is not easy. Chicago, including the club's front office, believes Gabby has a roster of potential champions. In such a wide-open race as currently thrills National League fans, the Bruins have the man-power to be right up there. And it is difficult to forget Tony Lazzeri, the former Yankee, who is waiting on the coaching lines for the opportunity to advance to a managerial post.

With clenched fist raised high above his head, Gabby hopes to inspire the Cubs to a late-season drive that will bring their first pennant since 1935. He will catch most of the games, with occasional relief from Ken O'Dea, who happens to be a good receiver himself. The chief has the 100 per cent backing of his men, which is something Grimm lacked.

♪ ♪ ♪

Although the Bees are happy to take part in the ceremonies tomorrow, they will do their best to spoil the day for Hartnett and his mates.

♪ ♪ ♪

Monday is an open date in Boston. On Tuesday the Giants come here for the start of a three-game series.

♪ ♪ ♪

Friday marks the arrival of the Dodgers, who play five contests at the Hive. Double-headers are scheduled for both Saturday and Sunday of next week.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Red Sox, meanwhile, will be touring Philadelphia and Washington. They return to Fenway Park Aug. 16 for a series with the Athletics.

Bob Feller Case Still Undecided In Major League

By the Associated Press

The jury is still out in the Feller case.

For a while it looked like a verdict overwhelmingly in young Bobby's favor finally had been reached. But recent developments indicate the jurors just came back at that time for further instructions and another quick look.

Certainly young Bobby's work in recent weeks, since about the end of June, leaves him somewhat short of being all the Mathewsons and Johnsons rolled into one, as you were led to believe by the publicity during the freshman and early sophomore days of Cleveland's cannon-baller.

In fact, his record of two victories (both against the lowly Athletics), four defeats and just three complete nine inning jobs in his nine starts since June 30 haven't made him even close to a success.

Same Weaknesses

And on top of that, he has the same weaknesses, the same tendencies to throw wild at the plate and to fall asleep with runners on the bases behind him, as he had when they brought him out of the Ioway cornfields.

That was what was wrong with him yesterday when he dropped a really crucial 6-1 decision to the Yankees, which sent Gehrig and company 3½ games out in front in the American League race, certain of returning from their western trip leading the parade. Master Robert gave up just three hits in the seven innings he worked, but he walked 11 batters, twice passing three in a row, and he was the victim of five stolen bases.

There you have Bobby's trouble, and there you have the hopes of the tribe in the pennant chase. For, if Bobby continues off form, the tribe, with only Johnny Allen as a dependable hope (despite Mel Harder's comeback), isn't going places. Feller has given up an average of only nine hits per game since the end of June, but his earned-run average is somewhere between five and six—and that will not win many ball games. True, he leads the league in strikeouts—but he is also far out in front in bases on balls.

Yanks Stretch Lead

While the Yanks were stretching their lead behind Bump Hadley's five-hit flinging, the other half of New York's baseball family, the Giants, pulled up a game closer to the National League pace by knocking off the league-leading Pittsburgh Pirates, 5-3, in the first meeting of their series. Bob Seeds' homer with a mate aboard in the seventh finished that one off.

Paul Derringer became the National League's first 14-game winner as he hurled the Cincinnati Reds to a 4-1 decision over the Dodgers, boosting the Rhinelanders into a tie for third place. Lon Warneke tossed a six-hitter and the Cardinals whitewashed the Phillies, 3-0.

Joe Cronin's homer with the bases loaded featured the Boston Red Sox comeback to nip the Tigers, 9-8. Fred Johnson, a rookie of 41 years, hurled the St. Louis Browns to a 9-2 win over the Athletics.

The rest of the outfits in both leagues were idle.

Providence Pair Feature

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 6 (AP)—Two Providence, R. I., stars, Doris Brennan and Witold Babula, turned in double victories yesterday in the inaugural program of the annual Bretton Woods invitation swimming carnival.

Miss Brennan took first in the 50-meter freestyle and the 100-meter breaststroke for women, while Babula came in first in the 50-meter freestyle and the 100-meter freestyle for men. Miss Brennan was timed in 33.4s. in her first race while she made the second in 1:31.4. Babula's times were 29.2s. and 1:10.

Dorothy Leonard, of the Worcester Women's Swimming Association, nosed out Miss Brennan by a scant two inches in the 220-yard freestyle event, swimming the distance in 2:49.6.

Olneyville swimmers won first places in seven of the eight events, Beryl Coburn taking the 100-meter backstroke for women in 1:33.6, George Gibbons winning the 100-meter backstroke for men in 1:22, and Matthew Soltysiak capturing the 100-meter breaststroke for men, in 1:18.4.

New Cub's Boss to Have His 'Day'



Wide World

Ripper Collins — Milville, Mass., folks will swarm to National League Park tomorrow to honor Gabby with a "day." The

Gabby Hartnett — former Milville resident has been made manager of the Cubs since the last visit of the team here.

Dizzy Dean

Chess — By Frederick R. Chevalier

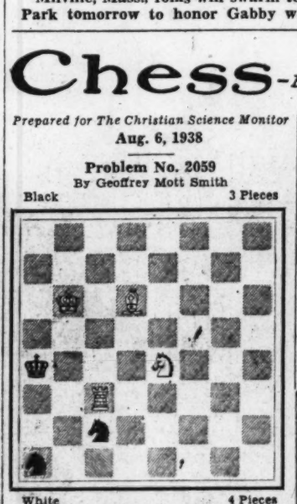
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Aug. 6, 1938

Problem No. 2059

By Geoffrey Mott Smith

Black — 3 Pieces



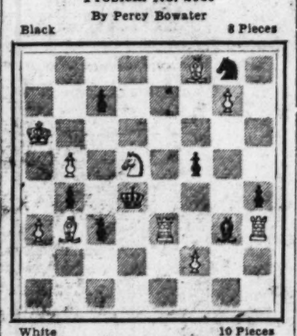
White — 4 Pieces

White to play and mate in three (Chess Review, May, 1937. A miniature showing two White interference mates.)

Problem No. 2060

By Percy Bowater

Black — 8 Pieces



White — 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in three (British Chess Magazine, 1933. At least eight distinct variations.)

Solutions to Problems

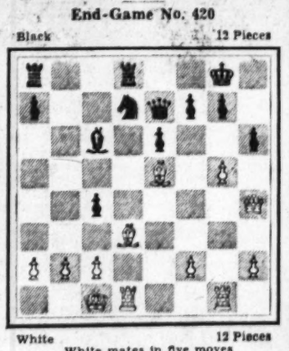
No. 2057. Q-QB8

No. 2058. 1. P-B4 PxP ep
2. R-Kt6ch
1. ... KxKt(Q3)
2. Kt-B7
1. ... KxKt(Q4)
2. BxPch
1. ... P-R5
2. RxP!

End-Game No. 419. White wins: 1 RxPch, RxR; 2 BxPch, KxB; 3 Q-Q3ch, K-Kt4; 4 R-Bch, K-B3; 5 Q-B5ch, K-Kt2; 6 QxRch, K-R3; 7 QxRch, K-R3; 8 QxKtch, K-R; 9 Q-Kt5ch, K-R2; 10 Q-B7ch, K-R; 11 R-Kt1ch, Kt-B3; 12 BxKtch, QxB; 13 QxQch, K-R2; 14 Kt-R5, any; 15 Q-Kt7 mate.

End-Game No. 420

Black — 12 Pieces



White — 12 Pieces

White mates in five moves (Spielmann-L'Hermet, Magdeburg, 1927. Old readers will recall this.)

Notes

The 1938 C. C. L. A. North American Problem Composing Tourney, sponsored annually by the Correspondence Chess League of America, is now in progress, and all composers are cordially invited to enter.

The sections are: Two-Move Cross Check, judge, R. Cheney; Two-Move Mutate, judge, A. C. White; Two-Move Open, judge, M. Bukofzer; Three-Move Open, judge, A. J. Fink. Send entries by Dec. 1, 1938, to I. and M. Hochberg, problem editors, 286 E. 174th St., Bronx, N. Y., who will supply other details.

During June, an important tournament took place at Noordwijk, Holland. The winner was the Viennese master, E. Eliskases, with 7½-1½. Second was P. Keres, Estonian expert, with 6½-2½. The remaining scores: Pirc, 5½-3½; Dr. Euwe, 5-4; Bogoljubow, 4½-4½; S. Landau, 4½-4½; Sir George Thomas, 4-5; P. Schmidt, 2½-6½; Spielmann, and Tartakower, each 2½-6½. The field was strong and Eliskases has achieved a notable triumph. Games from the tournament will be published in the next few weeks.

Another game from the Federation congress, Kashdan co-champion, outplays J. W. Collins, of Brooklyn, who held Horowitz Polland and Blumin to draws.

Slav Defense

Kashdan	Collins	Kashdan	Collins
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	30 P-B5	PxP
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	31 KtPxP	B-R2
3 Kt-QB3	PxP	32 P-K5	Kt-Q4
4 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	33 P-B6	PxP
5 P-QR4	B-B4	34 BxB	KxB
6 P-K3	P-K3	35 BxP	R-KKt
7 BxP	QKt-Q2	36 Q-R3	Q-K3
8 Castles	B-Q3	37 R-B5	R-Kt3
9 Q-K2	Kt-K5(a)	38 B-B8ch	K-Kt
10 KtxKt	BxKt	39 BxB	KtxB
11 Kt-Q2	B-Kt3	30 PxP	R-K
12 P-KB4	Castles	31 Kt-B5	Q-K7
13 P-K4	P-KR3	32 QR-KB	R-K6
14 P-R5	P-R3	33 R(B5)-B3	RxR
15 K-R	B-Kt5	34 QxR	QxKtP
16 Kt-Kt3	Kt-B3	35 Q-K4	Kt-Q4
17 B-Q3	Q-K2	36 QxRch	PxQ
18 P-Kt4	KR-K	37 P-B7ch	K-R2
19 Q-Kt2	K-R	38 P-B8(Q)	Resigns

(a) The result of this is that White gets undisputed command of his K4, and the way is cleared for a general center and King side pawn advance that seems irresistible.

An interesting game from the recent American Chess Federation Championship tournament. The New England champion loses to the 1938 co-champion.

Queen's Pawn Opening

Morton	Horowitz	Morton	Horowitz
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	13 B-Q3	Q-Kt5!
2 Kt-KB3	P-QB4	14 Q-K3	Q-K2
3 PxP	P-K3	15 QxQ	KtxQ
4 P-K4	BxP	16 R-K	Kt-B3
5 B-Kt5ch	Kt-B3	17 Kt-QKt5	B-Kt5
6 PxP	PxP	18 Kt-Kt5	P-KR3
7 Castles	Kt-B3	19 Kt-K4	QR-Q
8 B-Kt5	Castles	20 Kt-B5	P-R3
9 BxKKt	QxB	21 Kt-B3	Kt-Kt5
10 QxP	QxP	22 B-B	KtxBP
11 QxB	QxR	Resigns	
12 Kt-B3(a)	Q-Kt7		

(a) The consensus of opinion is that 12 B-Q3, threatening BxRPch, winning the Rook, would have led to an unfavorable position for black.

Eastern Seedings

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP)—Bobby Riggs and Alice Marble have been topseeded for the Eastern grass court tennis championships opening today at the Westchester Country Club in Rye.

Behind Riggs in the men's singles were ranked Frankie Parker, Bryant Grant, Wilmer Allison, Elwood Cooke, Joe Hunt, Sidney Wood and Gene Mako. In women's singles, Miss Marble was followed by Dorothy Bundy, Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn, Virginia Wolfenden and Dorothy Andrus.

Don Budge will make his first tournament appearance of the American season in the doubles, teaming with Mako.

Cruising Yachts Set for Annual Boston Y. C. Sail

The largest class of cruising yachts ever to go over the line at one time will start this Sunday off Marblehead in the Annual Boston Yacht Club Lightship Race.

The start is at 9 o'clock in the morning, opening Marblehead Race Week, where some additional thousand yachts will moor in the harbor throughout the week. The Boston Yacht Club holds this race for cruising boats, the only competition that the large boats can enter.

Winners of various races during the summer will compete now for the rank of best boat in its class. Gathered together in this rivalry will be winners of the New London to Marblehead race, the Eastern Yacht Club race from Marblehead to North Haven, the winner of the Shakedown race, and the Isle of Shoals race.

Rivalry will be shown by Andiamo, one of the few single stick "M" boats left, and Eben Young's Nahma, the "P" boat that shattered the Isle of Shoals course record. Commodore Hodder's "P" boat, Brittomart, a new racer this year, is one that will give all entries a battle.

With both the Constellation and Cleopatra's Barge back in Marblehead, it is expected they will give the Marigold, Commodore Nichols' fast schooner, a race amongst the largest schooners.

Grandpa, owned by Sam Jones, winner in Class A last year, will be out to protect his reputation against a set of yawls, ketches, and cutters. Borogove II, recently overhauled for this race by Vice-Commodore Gardner, is out to make competition in Class A.

The race is held at Marblehead and gives shore spectators a view. The start and finish is held right off Marblehead Light, so that all spectators have a chance to be within 100 yards of these beautiful boats. The turning marks are Graves Whistler, Boston Lightship, and Eastern Point Whistler, thence back to Marblehead.

Redskins Sure of Team Now



Wide World

Sammy Baugh and Coach Red Flaherty

Washington, D. C., pro football fans breathed easier when their ace forward passer, Sammy Baugh, recently signed his contract for the coming season. Coach Flaherty watched his star sign.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C
New York	60	31	.659
Cleveland	55	33	.625
Boston	53	37	.589
Washington	49	41	.505
Detroit	47	50	.485
Chicago	38	47	.447
Philadelphia	32	57	.360
St. Louis	30	61	.330

Results Aug. 5

Boston 9, Detroit 8 (10 innings).
New York 6, Cleveland 1
St. Louis 9, Philadelphia 2.
Washington at Chicago, rain.

National League

Pittsburgh	59	35	.628
New York	56	41	.577
Chicago	53	42	.558
Cincinnati	53	42	.558
Boston	43	49	.467
Brooklyn	44	51	.463
St. Louis	40	54	.426
Philadelphia	29	63	.315

Results Aug. 5

New York 5, Pittsburgh 3.
Cincinnati 4, Brooklyn 1.
St. Louis 3, Philadelphia 0.

Close to 400 Boats Due In Marblehead Race Week

By Wendell Adams Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 6—Guns were firing and sirens screaming today as Marblehead played host to almost 400 yachts in the opening day of the forty-seventh annual Marblehead Race Week.

From the big stickers down to the minute toothpicks, all smattered with white canvas, the fleet soon spread out on varied marine traffic lanes, after the pre-race jam.

Almost 50 classes were started from the outside and inside starting lines, while many thousands crowded the lighthouse promontory on the Neck and old Fort Sewell on the mainland to view this annual sight.

For an opening day, the traffic was the most paint-scraping in years. Eastern Yacht Club race officials had a busy time of it checking yachts as they crossed the starting lines. Particularly trying for them were the large-number, small classes on the inside lines, the Indians, Winabouts and Snipes. All three of these classes figured at more than 30.

Skipper Adams Inspires

The Eight Meters led the parade of lofty filled spinnakers. The familiar helmsmanship of Charles Francis Adams once again inspired younger skippers of the tiller, as the senior member of Boston Bay yacht racing took his post of Thisbe.

This year's feature again will be the question of how many boats will start in the races. All three yacht clubs sponsoring this affair last year broke existing records. High for the week was set by Corinthian with a mark of 436.

This tremendous fleet was recorded on a Friday, after daily increases. Unfavorable weather spoiled most of the racing days last year and this year's participants are hoping for better conditions.

Race Week was started by the Corinthian Yacht Club in 1889. Since then it has missed but three years in sailing. In the past five years, its popularity has grown fast.

The trophies put up by the three yacht clubs and the one junior yacht club are annually worthwhile and numerous. Eastern sponsors the racing today, Monday and Tuesday. The Boston Yacht Club holds an Ocean Race tomorrow morning and the Pleon Yacht Club again takes charge of its junior races in the afternoon.

Special Prizes Awarded

On Wednesday, the Boston Yacht Club steps to the fore, while the Corinthian organization concludes the racing with a series Thursday through Saturday.

Besides the regular trophies donated by these clubs, special prizes are awarded by outsiders. In the past Charles Francis Adams has put up a trophy for the Star Class, and the Leonard Munn Fowle trophy is awarded to the outstanding yacht of race week.

The Indians have special prizes of their own, for the race week final standings. The money for these prizes is awarded by the Indian Class Association.

One of the newer trophies is that donated this past week in honor of the late William Leeds Carleton, who was one of the founders of this Race Week. The trophy has been donated to the outstanding Massachusetts Bay class racing during the week, this year the class being the Indian Class. The prize will be awarded to the Indian receiving the highest number of points in the seven races.

Walker Cup Star Eliminated Early

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Aug. 6 (AP)—A good half of the strong teams were on the sidelines today as eight pairs of survivors started the third round of the John G. Anderson Memorial golf tournament at the Winged Foot Club.

The most notable casualty of yesterday's first two rounds was the Poughkeepsie Walker Cup player, Ray Billows. With Ed Chapman as his partner, Billows went out in the second round, beaten 1 up by the Georgetown University pair of John Burke and Charles C. Pettijohn.

Billows had some consolation in knowing that he was in the same boat as such players as George Voigt and Art Lynch, Tommy Taller, Mark J. Stuart, Bobby Grant and his Wethersfield, Conn., partner, William S. Meany, and Willie Turnesa and Udo Reinach.

The survivors, however, included several of the Metropolitan District's better golfers. In the last eight with Burke and Pettijohn were J. Wood Platt and James Fraser of the Seaview Club, Absecon, N. J., Jack Creavy and Dick Chapman, Tommy Goodwin and Joe Gagliardi, R. L. Korndorfer and Frank Gilett, Steve and John Berrien, Martin Gleason and Leo Kaufmann and Jack Davison and M. B. Reach, Jr.

Jack Cooper to Defend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 6—Jack Cooper, Kansas City, Mo., veteran, will defend the National Sweepstakes Trophy on the Shrewsbury River here Aug. 21, Fred Brown, race committee chairman of the National Sweepstakes Regatta, announced today.

Cooper has entered his rebuilt Tops II, the 225 cubic inch hydroplane he drove to victory in last year's contest. Cooper still holds the class competition record with Tops and he set up a new Sweepstakes heat mark of 64.439 miles per hour in the 1937 triumph.

The Sweepstakes race, which will be run in three 15-mile heats, is open to boats with single engines. The event will be the feature of the two-day regatta program Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 20 and 21.

N. L. Double-Headers

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP)—The National League announced the following revised list of double-headers:

At Boston: Aug. 7, Chicago (moved down from Aug. 5); Aug. 13, Brooklyn; Aug. 14, Brooklyn; Sept. 16, Pittsburgh.

At Brooklyn: Aug. 7, Cincinnati; Aug. 21, Boston; Sept. 4, New York; Sept. 16, St. Louis; Sept. 18, Chicago; Sept. 30, Pittsburgh.

At Philadelphia: Aug. 7, St. Louis (moved up from Sept. 15); Aug. 13, New York; Aug. 14, New York; Sept. 16, Cincinnati; Sept. 18, Pittsburgh; Sept. 30, Chicago.

At Pittsburgh: Aug. 10, St. Louis; Aug. 23, Boston; Aug. 28, Philadelphia; Aug. 31, New York.

At Cincinnati: Aug. 25, Boston; Aug. 30, Brooklyn.

At Chicago: Aug. 16, St. Louis; Aug. 21, Pittsburgh; Aug. 28, Brooklyn.

At St. Louis: Aug. 20, Cincinnati; Aug. 21, Cincinnati; Aug. 28, Boston (moved up from Aug. 29); Aug. 30, Philadelphia; Aug. 31, Philadelphia.

Pipgras to Umpire

CHICAGO, Aug. 6 (AP)—George Pipgras, former right hand pitcher with the New York Yankees and the Boston Red Sox, made his first American League start in three years today—as an umpire.

Wood Faces Riggs In Meadow Final

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 6 (AP)—Sidney B. Wood, who won the Wimbledon tennis championship back in 1931 and starred on several Davis Cup teams about that time, is finding the comeback road a rather rough one.

A half dozen years ago, Sidney looked like the fair-haired boy of American tennis in more ways than one. But he gave up the game for business, and lately has been devoting most of his attention to California mines with only occasional excursions to the tennis courts.

He was forced to default to Bobby Riggs in the Meadow Club tournament final last year. He's back in the last round against Riggs today, with a Davis Cup berth possibly at stake, and he's threatening to default again.

Wood had quite a squabble with tournament officials yesterday after his furious five-set semifinal match with Don McNeill of Oklahoma City. Wood finally won out, 6—4, 6—3, 5—7, 3—6, 7—5, rallying all his strength and force to take the last set as a crop of blisters interfered with McNeill's playing. An hour before Riggs had routed Frank Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., 6—1, 6—4, 6—3.

Right after that singles tussle, Wood and Joe Hunt of Los Angeles, the top-seeded doubles team, were scheduled to play Kovacs and Bobby Harman of Oakland. They wanted to default, but tournament officials refused to permit it, saying they wished to protect ticket holders, but they offered to play the doubles final this morning and the singles in the afternoon.

It turned out that today's schedule would not prove a hardship to Wood. Sidney and Hunt yielded to Kovacs and Harman, 6—4, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4, who today encounter Russel Bobbitt of Atlanta and Frank Guernsey, Jr., of Orlando, Fla. The latter defeated Ernie Sutter of New Orleans and Gilbert Hunt of Washington, D. C., 3—6, 7—5, 6—0, 6—1.

After yesterday's matches Wood said that if his tired muscles failed to respond overnight he'd default to Riggs again.

Hub Shorts

Jim Anderson of Ithaca, N. Y., defeated Silvio Merola of Wellesley Hills and T. J. Darcy, Jr., of the Harvard Business School in that order yesterday to win the Harvard Summer School regatta men's senior singles sculling title. Other winners on the Charles River were S. S. Levis of Haverhill in the men's wherry; Jean Ehrenfried, Brookline, in the women's wherry; C. F. C. Henderson, Nahant, in the men's compromise; Louise Davis, Hoboken, N. J., in the womens compromise; Quimby Taylor, West Newton, in the men's novice; and Gina Merola, Wellesley, in the women's singles.

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Mrs. E. H. Baker, Jr., of Oakley, and Loretta Dee, of Tedesco, won the four-ball championship at Essex yesterday, defeating Marie Bourneuf of Commonwealth and May Kennedy of Charles River, 3 and 1, in the final.

♪ ♪ ♪

Close to 50 entries are predicted for the Wianno Club invitation junior golf tournament, which begins on the Cape Monday. The tournament was such a success last year that it is being repeated by request this year. There will be an 18-hole qualifying round Monday, and match play on Tuesday and Wednesday. The age limit is 23. Manton Cotton of Dartmouth defeated Johnny McNiff of Salem in the final last year.

Schedule Changes

CHICAGO, Aug. 6 (AP)—A revised list of dates set by the American League for the play-off of postponed games and schedule changes follow:

At St. Louis—Aug. 7, Philladelphia (2); Aug. 9, 11, Cleveland (2 each day); Aug. 14, Detroit (2).

At Chicago—Aug. 7, Washington (2); Aug. 12, 13, Cleveland (2).

At New York—Aug. 12, 14, Philadelphia (2); Aug. 23, 24, Chicago (2); Aug. 25, 26, 27, Cleveland (2).

At Washington—Aug. 6, New York (2).

At Boston—Aug. 17, Philadelphia (2); Aug. 21, Washington (2); Aug. 23, Cleveland (2); Aug. 25, 26, 27, Chicago (2).

At Detroit—Aug. 19, St. Louis (2).

At Cleveland—Aug. 21, Chicago (2); Aug. 22, Chicago (1).

At Philadelphia—Aug. 23, 24 Detroit (2); Aug. 25, 26, 27, St. Louis (2); Sept. 4, Boston (2).

Bob Smith Out

JACKSONVVILLE, Fla., Aug. 6 (AP)—Growther Boyd, business manager of the Jacksonville baseball club of the South Atlantic League, said yesterday Roy Walker would replace Bob Smith immediately as playing manager of the team. Smith, a former pitcher with the Boston Bees of the National League, has managed the team all season.

Maidstone Upsets May Create Some Ranking Changes

EAST HAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 6 (AP)—If the Maidstone Club's tournament, which ends today with two unseeded Californians in the final, is any indication, there may be an upheaval in the women's tennis rankings this year.

First Dorothy Bundy, the only newcomer to crash into the top five on the national list in the past few years, and Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, who has been near the top right along, were beaten in the quarter-final round.

Then the upset winners, Dorothy Workman of Los Angeles, and Barbara Winslow of Hollywood, Calif., who is eleventh in the national ranking, staged a couple of other surprises in the semifinals.

Miss Workman, conqueror of Miss Bundy, went on to defeat fourth-seeded Helen Pedersen of Stamford, Conn., 4—6, 6—2, 6—4. Miss Winslow, who had beaten Mrs. Fabyan, trounced Virginia Wolfenden of San Francisco, most sensational of the younger players, 6—1, 7—5.

The doubles, however, went according to form as Mrs. Dorothy Andrus of New York and Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of France defeated Mrs. Virginia Rice Johnson of Boston and Katharine Winthrop of Manchester, Mass., 8—6, 3—6, 6—1. Miss Workman and Miss Bundy eliminated Miss Wolfenden and Mrs. Fabyan, 8—6, 3—6, 8—6. That sent the two top-seeded teams into the final.

New World Record In Trapshooting

YORKLYN, Del., Aug. 6 (AP)—Fred S. Tomlin, Glassboro, N. J., professional, broke 200 straight targets for the second day at the T. Clarence Marshall trapshooting tournament yesterday to establish a new world's record of 702 for consecutive breaks of registered targets.

Tomlin's run started at the recent Pennslyvania state shoot at Concordville, Pa., with 52 straight. He followed with 150 at the Lorane traps of the South End Gun Club of Reading, Pa., and 100 at Pine Valley, N. J. The 400 he added here breaks the former world record of 621 made by Boyd Duncan, Memphis, Tenn., professional in 1921 at Birmingham, Ala.

Four amateurs, S. M. Crothers, of Chestnut Hill, Pa., D. Frank Beck, Maryland State champion; Joseph F. Hiestand, Hillsboro, Ohio, and Phil R. Miller, amateur target champion of North America from French Lick Springs, Ind., tied with 199x200 for high gun honors, professionals being ineligible.

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 870,000
Previous day 1,189,940
1938 volume to date 150,922,923
1937 volume to date 253,876,007

Stock Leaders Up Fractions to Two Points on Buying

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP)—Buyers retained their command of the stock market today and leading issues extended Friday's rally by fractions to around 2 points, many hitting new highs for the year.

The list was livellest at the opening. A little profit taking intervened near the final hour of the brief session and the pace slowed appreciably.

Strength was again displayed by steels and motors. Rails came into favor also, with blocks of several thousand shares of N. Y. Central, Baltimore & Ohio, and Southern Pacific changing hands on the upside. Coppers, rubbers and specialties were in demand.

Brokers said the market was still motivated by continuance of pleasing business news and the belief of most observers that any general war outbreak, either on the Russo-Japanese border or in Europe was unlikely at this time.

Stocks prominent on the climb included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, Anaconda, Kennecott, Westinghouse, du Pont, Celanese, Libby - Owens - Ford, Johns-Manville, and Eastman Kodak.

Bonds Advance

The bond market resumed its forward march today and near the end of the short session had chalked up gains of fractions to around 2 points.

A good deal of attention was focused on Baltimore & Ohio liens. The refunding 5s of 1995 and refunding 6s of 1995 were well in front while the convertible 4½s about broke even. Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s resumed yesterday's sharp upturn with a sizable gain. Other favored rails included Erie 5s of 1975, Illinois Central 4¾s and Nickel Plate 4½s.

St. Paul 4¾s bucked the main trend with a loss of more than two points.

Most industrials were pushed forward on light volume. In front in this group were Walworth 4s and Western Union 5s of 1960. Minor additions were shown by Anaconda 4½s and Texas Corp. 3½s, while Studebaker 6s and Bethlehem Steel 3¾s' lagged fractionally.

U. S. Governments were practically ignored and the foreign dollar list also stayed in a narrow range.

Wheat Prices Slump To New 5-Year Lows

CHICAGO, Aug. 6 (AP) — Wheat prices slumped another cent at times today and established a new five-year low at 63½ cents a bushel for grain deliverable here next month. All other grains were at new lows since 1933 or 1934, while wheat at Winnipeg and Liverpool also touched season's bottom levels.

Traders said the sharp decline of world prices the past three weeks had caused a large volume of stop loss selling, especially on accounts for which additional margin was needed.

Liverpool wheat dropped only about a cent today, which was much less decline than expected on the basis of the break in North American markets yesterday, and this together with strength in securities stimulated early buying of wheat that caused a temporary bulge. Liquidation increased after the first half hour, however, and prices averaged lower thereafter.

Business Personals

Charles F. Adams Jr. has been elected a director of the Raytheon Manufacturing Company in place of Dr. Vannevar Bush, who resigned.

The New York Cotton Exchange has announced that John Harvey Wells, of Nichols & Co., and Harry I. Luber, of Luber & Co., both of New York, and Fuller E. Callaway Jr., of Callaway Mills, La Grange, Ga., have been elected to membership.

Roland E. Chafey, after 39 years' service as a member of the organization of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company retired as of Aug. 1. Mr. Chafey had been vice-president in charge of the banking department since 1924.

Kermit Roosevelt, son of the late President Theodore Roosevelt, who recently resigned as vice-president and director of the International Mercantile Marine, announced he had accepted a vice-presidency of the Kerr Steamship Company and would make his headquarters in San Francisco.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—We would expect the current strength to continue until the middle of next week barring any unexpected, unfavorable news developments.

Thompson & McKinnon, New York—It still seems likely that further market recovery will await additional improvement in the business outlook.

E. A. Pierce & Co., New York—From a technical standpoint, the industrials are still confined within the relatively narrow trading range established subsequent to the reaction early last week, but admitting the inconclusiveness of present market action, the time element would seem to be on the side of the constructive viewpoint.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston—Industrial statistics continue rather favorable in the main and appear to lend a reasonable basis for hopes of more lively business for the fall and winter months.

U. S. Shipbuilding Increases

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Bureau of Shipping said that 124 commercial vessels totaling 519,965 tons were under construction Aug. 1 in United States yards. This represented an increase of 21 ships and 197,336 tons over last year, the bureau said.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
52	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	51	51	51	Aug 5
119¾	119¾	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Jul 22
52	28	Acme Sti (1)	1	41	41	41	Aug 5
12¾	6¾	Adams Exp (.10e)	8	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ¼
21¾	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅞
25½	16⅝	Addressor (1.40)	15	27	26	27	+1½
65¾	40	Air Reduction (1a)	8	63¾	63	63¾	+1½
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	Aug 4
13⅝	8¾	Alaska Juneau(.60a)	4	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
1⅝	⅞	Allechany Corp	12	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Aug 5
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	21	13¼	12½	13	+1
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	6	11⅝	11	11½	+ ⅝
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	2	13	13	13	+1
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	7	19½	19	19⅜	+ ⅜
10	4½	Allen Industries	3	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ¼
184	124	Al Chem & Dye (5)	5	180¼	180	180	
11¼	7	Allied Kid (½e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jul 27
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (½e)	3	14	13¾	13¾	Aug 5
12	4½	Allied Strs	55	11⅝	11¼	11½	+ ¼
68⅛	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	63	63	63	Aug 5
54½	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	24	54½	53½	53⅝	+ ⅞
17⅜	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Aug 5
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	20	20	20	Jul 21
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	4	74	72½	72½	—2½
84¾	49	Am Air Ch Del (2¼e)	1	83¾	83¾	83¾	—1
23⅛	10	Am Bank Note (.80e)	18	20⅞	20¼	20¼	+ ⅜
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(1½e)	4	40⅞	40¼	40⅝	— ⅛
102½	70¾	Am Can (4)	6	103	102¾	103	+1⅛
167½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	167½	167½	167½	Aug 5
32¼	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	6	29⅜	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
53	28	Am Car&F pf (2½e)	2	49	49	49	Aug 5
22⅜	9½	Am Ch&Cable (.40e)	18	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
104¼	89½	Am Ch & Cbl pf (5)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	Jul 19
116	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	116	116	116	Aug 5
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Aug 3
14⅜	9	Am Coml Alco	2	13½	13½	13½	— ⅜
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	1	1.⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
6¾	4	Am European	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Aug 4
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	13	4⅜	4¼	4¼	Aug 5
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	17½	17¼	17½	+1
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅜
12¾	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	10⅜	10⅜	10½	— ¼
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	11	11	11	Aug 2
5½		Am Hide & Leather	3	4½	4½	4½	
27	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	26½	26½	26½	Jul 26
42½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	41⅜	41⅛	41⅛	Aug 4
2¼	1½	Am Ice	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	1	18½	18½	18½	
8⅞	4⅛	Am International	2	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
24¾	12⅜	Am Locomotive	13	23¼	23	23¾	+ ½
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf		6½	6½	6½	—4
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.80e)	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Aug 3
38¾	23	Am Metal (½e)	6	36	35⅞	36	+ ¼
112½	89½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	3	112½	112½	112½	Jul 30
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	7	6	5⅞	5⅞	
41⅜	19	Am P & L$6pf(2¼k)	½	37	37	37	Aug 5
37⅜	16¼	Am P & L$5pf(1¾k)	7	33½	32¾	32⅝	+ ⅜
17	9	Am Rad & St S	48	16½	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	23	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅜
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf(4½)	4	79¾	79⅜	79⅜	+ ⅜
20⅞	15⅜	Am Safety Raz(1.80)		18	18	18	— ½
15¾	7⅛	Am Seating	4	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
56¾	38⅛	Am Smelt & R (1⅜e)	24	52	51½	51⅞	+ ⅜
131	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)		131	131	131	Aug 4
55¾	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	Aug 5
34¾	15⅜	Am Sti Fdrs	18	30⅜	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
11⅜	6¼	Am Stores	1	9	9	9	Aug 3
15	13	Am Stove	1	14	14	14	Jul 30
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref (1¼e)	2	27⅛	7	27¼	+ ¼
118⅛	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	113	113	113	Aug 5
20¼	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18⅜	18⅞	18⅞	Aug 5
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	7	142½	141¾	142⅜	+ ⅝
87¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	4	68¼	67½	68¼	+1
90½	58¾	Am Tob B(5)	6	91	90¼	91	+1
142	130	Am Tob pf (6)		141	141	141	Jul 30
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	3	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	14	11⅜	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90¾	90¾	90¾	Aug 3
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
43	23⅜	Am Wool pf	4	38⅝	37½	38⅛	Aug 5
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	6	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	41	41	41	—2
38	21	Anaconda	122	37¾	36⅞	37¼	+ ⅜
50	29	Anacon W & C	1	48	48	48	+1
21⅞	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	5	21½	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
19	10	Andes Copper	2	17¾	17	17¼	Aug 2
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jul 25
30½	20	Arch-Dan. M (1e)	4	31	30¼	31	+2¼
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+ ⅛
		Arm Ill	7	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	2	55	55	55	
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
47⅛	14¼	Armstrong Cork	13	46	44½	45½	+2⅛
11	5½	Arnold Const (½e)	3	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
7⅜	1⅛	Artloom Corp	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
11⅞	4	Assd Dry Goods	15	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅜
70½	52	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	3	70½	67	70½	Jul 1
72½	56	Assd D Gds2pf(5⅔k)	3	72½	70	71	Jul 29
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	2	34	34	34	Aug 3
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	30	39½	38¼	39	+1
74	40	Atl Cst Line (1½e)	12	58	54	57	+4
27⅜	14	Atl G & W Indies	1	7½	7½	7½	Aug 2
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	12	12	12	
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	12	24⅞	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
107½	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)		108	108	108	+1
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	10	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
46¾	38⅛	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	Aug 5
58	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	1	57	57	57	+1
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	1	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	Aug 4
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	2	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅜
3⅝		Aust Nichols		3	3	3	Jul 29
4¾	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	46	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
		B					
11¾	9	Bald Loco ct	12	11⅛	10⅝	10¾	
41	4	Balt & Ohio	35	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	10	11⅛	11	11	+ ⅛
36	9	Bangor & Ar (2½)	9	35	34½	34½	Jul
23⅜	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	13	21¼	21	21	+ ⅛
13⅛	5	Barker Bros	2	12½	12	12½	+ ⅜
21⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	39	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+ ¼
17¼	9	Bavuk Cigar (.56¼e)	3	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅜
18½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	6	17½	17¼	17¼	Aug 3
96½	90½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun 13
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	114	114	114	Aug 4
9	5¾	Belding Hem (½e)	1	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅜
83	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	2	75¾	75¾	75¾	Jun 28
10	5	Bendix Aviation	64	22	21⅝	21⅞	+ ¼
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	
50¼	28½	Best & Co (1.92½e)	7	47½	46½	47½	Aug 5
65⅞	39⅜	Beth Steel	85	61⅜	60⅜	60⅝	+ ⅞
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	Aug 5
99	57	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	5	59½	58½	59	+1¾
29	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	8	24⅝	24¼	24½	+1
20¼	9¾	Black & Decker	4	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
19¼	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	21	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
35½	20⅛	Boeing Airplane	14	35⅛	34⅞	35	
30⅜	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	6	29	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
14¼	9	Bond Stra	2	14	14	14	+ ¾
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1e)	12	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	
33	16½	Borg-Warner	25	33¼	32¾	32⅞	+ ⅜
4¾		Boston & Maine	2	4	4	4	+ ⅜
25¾	14	Bower Roll Bear	4	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ⅜
12¾	5¾	Bridgeport Brass	24	12⅜	12⅜	12½	
34½	12¾	Briggs Mfg (.40e)	71	35½	34⅞	35⅜	+ ⅝
38	23	Briggs & Strat(1¾e)		38	37¾	38	Jul 29
39½	28	Bristol-Myers +2.40	3	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅛
2¼	1¼	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
10⅜	3¾	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	6	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
13⅜	5¾	Bklyn-Man Tr	6	11¾	11¾	11⅞	
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	Aug 3
21⅛	10½	Bklyn Un Gas	2	18½	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1e)	1	34½	34½	34½	
10½	5½	Brunswick-Balke	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
12⅞	5⅛	Bucyrus-Erie	27	12½	2	12½	+ ¾
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	14	4	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
5½	3	Budd Wheel	7	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	Aug 5
23⅜	13¼	Bullard Co	12	23	21½	22	+1
39	15½	Bulova Watch(2½e)	15	37½	36¾	36⅞	+ ⅛
15¾	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	23	16⅜	16	16¼	+ ⅛
22¼	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	11	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2½	2½	2½	
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb		10¼	10¼	10¼	Aug
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	8	9⅜	9	9¼	+ ⅛
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
4½	2⅜	Butte Con & Zinc	13	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
13⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	3	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
22	11	Byron Jackson (1e)	5	20⅞	20½	20½	+ ⅛
		C					
24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1a)	6	20	19¾	20	+ ⅜
56	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	Aug 5
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	9	2⅛	2	2	
10¼	8⅛	Calumet & Hec	2	9	9	9	
18⅛	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	15	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅜
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale	14	20½	20	20¼	
8⅛	5	Canadian Pacific	36	7	7	7	+ ⅛
47	21	Cannon Mills (1¼e)	2	40	40	40	Aug 3
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Aug 4
18¼	12⅜	Carbenter Sti (.20e)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	Aug 5
4½	⅝	Carriers&Gen (.40e)	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	Aug 5
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co	2	99	99	99	—1½
58	29⅝	Caterpil Tract(1½e)	8	56¾	56	56¼	+ ⅛
105	100¼	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Jul 7
22¾		Celanese Corp	124	24	22⅞	24	+1⅜
94	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	89	89	89	Aug 3
25⅜	12⅛	Celotex Corp	2	24½	23½	24½	+1⅜
28	19⅝	Cent Aguirre (1½)	5	20	20	20	
5⅝		Cent Foundry	17	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
14	7	Cent RR NJ	1	14	14	14	+1
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	3	6½	6⅜	6½	Aug 1
6⅝	3¼	Century Rib M	1	5½	5½	5½	Aug 5
49½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (3e)	4	49	40	49	+ ⅛
10⅝	4¼	Certain-teed Prod	6	11¼	10	10	
30½	13	Champ Pap & F	2	28	28½	28	Aug 5
12⅜	6	Checker Cab	3	12	12	12	Aug 3
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (3⅝e)	30	34⅜	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅝
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)		75⅝	75½	75½	Jul 11
48½	27½	Ches Corp (1.85e)	2	43½	43	43½	+4½
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	1	½	½	½	Aug 5
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3	3	3	Aug 5
1⅜	⅜	Chi & N West	1	1¼	1¼	1⅛	
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	2	4¾	4½	4½	— ½
1¼	½	Chi Great West	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Aug 5
5⅜	1⅜	Chi Great West pf	2	4½	4⅜	4⅜	Aug 5
15½	8¼	Chi Mail Order	5	15½	14¾	14¾	
	½	Chi M St P & P	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	1	1½	1½	1½	
16¼	6¾	Chi Pneu Tool	8	16⅜	16	16	
37	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	36	36	36	Aug 2
44	37¼	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	43	43	43	+1
1¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	5	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
2½		C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Aug 4
3	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	3	2½	2	2	Aug 4
12⅞	8	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	Aug 3
19¼	12	Chickasha Cot (⅝e)	9	18⅝	18⅝	18½	+ ⅜
10½	3¼	Childs Co	8	10⅜	10½	10⅜	+ ⅛
76½	36⅝	Chrysler Corp (¾e)	177	75⅜	74⅝	74⅝	+1⅛
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel(.80e)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
5½	2	City Stores	3	4¾	4⅝	4¾	Aug 5
27	10⅝	Clark Equip	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¾
27¾	15¼	Clev Graph Br (1½e)	2	27¾	27⅝	27¾	+ ⅛
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.60e)	3	41¾	41½	41⅝	— ⅛
25¾	10⅛	Cluett Peabdy (1.40e)	4	24⅜	24	24⅜	
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (1e)	2	139	137½	137½	Aug 5
60	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	+ ¼
13¾	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	40	13¾	13	13¾	+ ¾
95½	79	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	95	95	95	Aug 5
37⅝	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	13	36½	36	36¼	
20	9⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	2	17½	17⅜	17½	— ⅛
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅜
22¾	17	Col Br'cast B (.65e)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Aug 4
9⅜	5½	Col Gas & El	33	7⅝	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
79	57	Col G & E pf A (6)	2	68	68	68	Aug 3
18½	9	Col Pict vtc (2½%f)	3	14½	14	14½	+ ⅝
35⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	33	33	33	Jul 30
181½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	5	90½	87	90½	Aug 5
49½	23	Coml Credit (4)	12	50	49¾	50	+ ½
103	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	103	103	103	Aug 3
55¾	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	14	56	55½	56	+ ½
107	90	Coml I T cv pf (4¼)	1	107	107	107	Jul 29
12¼	5⅞	Coml Solvents	22	12	11⅞	11⅞	
2	1	Com'with & South	10	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
45	25	Com & So pf (2¼k)	3	39½	39½	39½	+ ¼
28	22½	Com'with Ed (1¾)	8	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ⅛
9⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	3	8½	8½	8½	Aug 4
28	15	Congoleum-Nairn	4	25½	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jul 13
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	2	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
10⅛	4¼	Consol Cigar (⅝e)	2	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
30½	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	28	28½	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅛
100	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	3	99¾	99¾	99¾	Aug 5
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	1	1½	1½	1½	Aug 5
8⅜	4½	Consol Film pf (½k)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
6⅜	2⅞	Cons Laundries	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
10⅜	7	Consol Oil (.80)	15	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
103½	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Jul 5
7½	2⅜	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅜
½	¾	Consol Textile	3	⅜	¼	¼	
5⅜	2¼	Consol'n Coal	7	4⅜	4¼	4¼	Aug 3
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	19	19	19	
89½	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	88¼	88¼	88¼	Aug 5
17½	8¾	Container Corp	11	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅝
16⅝	8⅝	Cont Bak A	17	26	25½	25½	+ ⅛
23¼	11¼	Cont Bak B	3	2⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (2)	1	101	101	101	Aug 3
49	36½	Cont Can (1½e)	2	46¼	46¼	46¼	
112½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	111	111	111	+ ½
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fib	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
38	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ¼
1¾	⅞	Cont Motors	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
35¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	11	35⅜	34¾	35⅜	
19¼	10	Cont Steel	1	17	17	17	Aug 2
69⅝	53	Corn Products (3)	4	69⅝	69½	69½	
167⅞	162	Corn Products pf (7)	1	167	167	167	Aug 1
5¼	2¾	Coty Inc	51	5¼	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
16½	9	Crane Co	21	35½	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
113	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	2	112	111½	112	+ ½
25¾	21⅝	Cream of Wh (1½e)	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	Aug 5
10⅞	5¼	Crosley Radio	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Aug 5
39¾	22¼	Crown Cork & S	5	35⅜

Commerce and Finance

Retailers Have One of the Most Active Periods This Summer

Business and Industry

Large Corn Crop Expected to Call For Referendum

WASHINGTON (AP)—Federal farm officials have made tentative arrangements for a referendum in the corn belt about Sept. 3 on a proposal to invoke marketing quotas.

Private forecasts of a corn crop in excess of 2,500,000,000 bushels indicated, officials said, that an election would be necessary to determine whether growers want to use quotas to keep surplus corn off the market.

The new farm act directs that a referendum be held when the indicated supply is 17.7 per cent or more above normal domestic and export needs.

The surplus from last year's crop has been forecast at between 350,000,000 and 400,000,000 bushels. With a new crop of 2,500,000,000 bushels, the supply would be large enough to make a referendum mandatory.

Final decision on an election must be made by Aug. 15 on the basis of a forecast on this year's crop next Wednesday by the federal crop reporting board.

The election would be held in Illinois and Iowa and in the major corn producing counties of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Kentucky. If two-thirds of the growers voting approve the quotas, farmers would have to store part of their crop until supplies were smaller.

Officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration expressed confidence growers would approve marketing restrictions, because without them there can be no corn loans.

They said prospects were for a corn loan of about 59 cents a bushel, or 9 cents more than the 1937 rate. Such a loan rate, they added, would virtually assure growers 59-cent a bushel corn prices.

Under a similar program, the Government will begin making loans on wheat next week. Officials said they expected millions of dollars to be loaned to wheat growers on grain stored under the "ever-normal" granary program.

Wheat loans will range from 50 to 81 cents a bushel, varying with quality and distance from market. The average will be 59 cents.

Gold Imports Show A Sharp Decrease

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Commerce Department reports a sharp decline in gold imports in the week ended July 29.

Imports for that week totalled $9,215,714. The previous week they amounted to $18,983,304.

Gold exports for the week ended July 29 totalled $3,525, an increase of $1,950 over the previous week.

Silver imports totalled $5,237,522, an increase of $1,770,671 over the previous week. Exports totalled $38,858, an increase of $14,824 over the previous week.

Commodity Prices Decrease Slightly In Week of July 30

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.1 per cent during the week ended July 30, due to declining market prices for farm products, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The decline in prices brought the combined index of over 800 price series to 78.6 per cent of the 1926 average. It is 0.9 per cent higher than a month ago and 10.2 per cent lower than for the week ended July 31, 1937.

In addition to farm products, decreases were also registered by the foods, textile products, and fuel and lighting and building materials groups. The hides and leather products and metal and metal products groups advanced slightly, while chemicals and drugs, housefurnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities showed no change from the preceding week.

	July 30 1938	July 23 1938	July 31 1937	Aug. 1 1936
All commodities	78.6	78.7	87.5	80.3
Farm products	68.6	69.3	87.7	81.5
Foods	74.1	74.3	86.5	81.0
Hides & Leath prods	92.5	92.4	108.4	94.1
Textile products	65.7	65.8	77.6	70.3
Fuel & light mtls	77.3	77.4	78.8	77.0
Metals & Metal prods	96.4	95.3	98.4	86.3
Building materials	89.2	89.3	96.7	86.8
Chemicals and drugs	77.0	77.0	83.6	78.9
Housefurnishg goods	87.9	87.9	92.7	82.6
Miscellaneous	72.5	72.5	78.2	70.5
Raw materials	71.7	72.2	85.3	79.7
Semimfg articles	74.4	74.4	86.7	78.5
Finished products	82.8	82.8	89.1	81.7
All cmds other than farm products	80.8	80.8	87.5	80.1
All cmds other than farm prds & foods	81.6	81.6	86.2	79.4

Retail Turnover In Week Strikes Increasing Pace

NEW YORK (AP)—Blistering hot weather, coupled with special August sales drives, lifted turnover of goods at the nation's retail stores this week to one of the highest totals since the beginning of summer, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Retail sales at leading centers of distribution rose 3 to 7 per cent above last week for the country as a whole, though lagging 3 to 10 per cent under the like week last year.

Slow in recovering from the floods of late July, retail sales in the New England States went 4 to 8 per cent behind the previous year's. Conditions in the East were more favorable for consumer spending, but compared with the surge in buying during the same August week in 1937, volume of sales was smaller by 5 to 15 per cent.

Omitting those sections of the Middle West identified with automobile production, in which the drop ranged from 20 to 30 per cent, retail sales were only 9 to 18 per cent behind 1937. Added buying activity created by special promotions sent volume for the Northwest 1 to 4 per cent over last year's comparable week. Slow increase in factory employment and larger crop returns cut drop for South from 1937 sales to 4 to 8 per cent. More cities of the Southwest went over last year's level, but average retail sales were under it by 2 to 6 per cent. Despite increase in number of stores on a par with 1937 sales total, loss for Pacific Coast averaged 4 to 9 per cent.

Wholesale buying held close to last week, but was 6 to 12 per cent below the comparable 1937 week.

"Hot weather joined by August promotions gave most retailers one of the largest turnovers for any week this summer," the credit agency said. "Both fur and furniture received enough patronage to make an auspicious start.

"Leadership of apparel as the dominant sales builder also was challenged by the renewed interest in rugs, linens and house-furnishings, and the extension of demand for costume jewelry, drugs and toiletries, luggage, tennis and golf equipment, and tents and camping supplies.

"Call widened for the 1939 radio receivers, and clearances of musical instruments brought general response.

"Some stores had about cleared stocks of electric fans, sports outfits, beachwear, traveling needs, and hot weather goods."

Of wholesale trade, the credit agency said:

"Annual fall style shows, market-week events, and more trade gatherings maintained buying close to the previous week's proportions in the principal wholesale markets. Instead of passing its peak as was expected, in a number of centers less than half the orders had been placed for usual fall requirements.

"In those lines where price appreciation was a stimulus, advance commitments were more numerous. Few buyers, however, contracted beyond sixty days."

NEW YORK (AP)—Latest available statistics point to the sharpest rise in industrial operations this week since the recovery boom was nearing its crest last year.

Residential building, cotton manufacturing and steel mill operations surged ahead to new peaks for the year; home construction topping last year for the first time.

Inquiries were reported by industrialists to have picked up sharply, and orders also began to flow faster than the trickle-level of recent months.

Departure From Current Credit Management Ways Seen as Need

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Some people here profess to see, in the recent 12-months' whipsaw in business activity and security and commodity prices, evidence that some radical departure from current credit management practice must be found if such sudden Gargantuan "jiggles" in the country's business annals are not to become even more frequent and more wasteful.

This opinion is based on the fact that the financial machinery both for "putting on the brakes" and for "stepping on the gas" has been enormously increased in weight and precision in recent years, for the better "control" of the business cycle, yet last fall and winter witnessed the sharpest business decline on record and some people here expect a similar speed-record on the recovery. With credit management it would seem that the better the machinery the worse the ride.

According to this theory the trouble with this credit management machinery, both with the "brakes" and the "accelerator" is that they are merely advanced models of primitive methods invented by bankers one or two centuries ago which have never worked anyway.

Cash Reserves System

Thus the "accelerator" is only a modern version of the old-fashioned system of individual cash reserves for individual banks. When, in the eighteenth century in England and the nineteenth century in the United States this invariably failed to save the banks when they were in common difficulties, central bank reserves were invented. Bankers turned over to the Bank of England and the Federal Reserve Banks the duty of providing reserves, or emergency coin inventories when confidence in bank notes or bank deposits failed every 15 or 20 years.

Then, when central bankers found that this improvement usually failed (in large part because it contributed to over-confidence) they hit on the elastic currency principle. By this, in an emergency the central reserve bank was enabled, in the emergencies where it had formerly been limited by the limits of its cash reserve, to put out a temporary paper currency to supply emergency demands.

The system grew informally in England out of the habit of Bank of England directors during emergencies of getting Government permission to exceed the statutory limits on Bank notes, and in this country it developed as a formalization in the Federal Reserve note issuance of the clearing house certificate habit developed by New York banks in 1873, 1893, and 1907.

This idea, so the theory runs, also failed for the same reasons. Because it so obviously added strength to the banking system, it was over-discounted in each period of prosperity. Furthermore, is was available only to distressed bankers to stop panics, but it did not prevent depressions. In fact, its emergency issuance meant it must be repaid, and repayment automatically converted panic into hard times.

Further "Gadget" Added

Thereupon, it is said, a further gadget was added to reinforce this reinforcement of the credit structure. Central banks, having accepted responsibility for periodically bailing out the banking system, also took the authority for restraining its over-confidence. The first instrument invented for this purpose was raising of the rediscount rate in enthusiastic times. Not strong enough to "put the money market in the Bank," it was reinforced by Bank of England "borrowing on consols" later adopted by our Federal Reserve bankers as "open-market operations" in Government bonds.

And these methods also failed, for essentially the same reasons. People felt that if the Reserve authorities had accepted responsibility for preventing excesses, private citizens need no longer maintain financial caution.

After the Bank of England had to default in 1931 and the American banking system had to shut its doors in 1933, indicating the failure of these mechanisms, still no radical change was made. The old mechanisms were merely strengthened and increased. To the existing emergency protection system was added the RFC for bailing out banks and railroads, the FDIC for insuring bank deposits, and the general principle of Treasury emergency support for the credit structure whenever and wherever it sagged. Gold was marked up in price, the Stabilization Fund was created. On the side of credit restraint the Reserve authorities were authorized to raise Reserve requirements, supervise bank operations more strictly, and the Treasury was imperceptibly given greater powers over the money market. But these mechanisms, it now appears, are futile for preventing wide swings in business activity and in commodity prices. A really stabilizing mechanism is still, it is thought, to be discovered.

Treasury Studies Possible Dropping Of Excise Taxes

WASHINGTON (AP)—Treasury experts are studying the question of whether excise taxes should be continued or substitute taxes devised, Roswell Magill, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, indicated at his press conference.

The excise taxes—called "nuisance" taxes by many people who will have to pay them—will expire June 30, 1939, unless re-enacted. They fall on such widely used products as gasoline, automobiles, radios and refrigerators. The manufacturer pays the tax and in turn passes it along to the consumer.

Awaits President's Return

Saying that the Treasury had before it a "major question of policy" concerning the advisability of keeping the present excise taxes or finding substitutes, Mr. Magill added no recommendations had been drawn. He said President Roosevelt and Secretary Morgenthau would probably take up the problem jointly when they returned to Washington. The President is on a fishing vacation; the Treasury chief vacationing in Europe.

In recent years, excise taxes have been producing between $400,000,000 and $500,000,000 in revenue annually, Mr. Magill said.

Treasury records disclosed that for the fiscal year 1937 these taxes brought in $450,000,000, of which $200,000,000 came from sales of gasoline.

Mr. Magill stressed the latitude of current tax studies and said the Treasury was likely to study any tax proposal which was "seriously advanced." It was learned, meanwhile, that hundreds of tax proposals had come to the Treasury from trade associations and other organizations. These proposals, it was said, would be grist for the mill at tax hearings, probably within the next few months.

Must Seek Substitute Tax

Excise taxes were inaugurated in the middle 1920's as an emergency measure and then retained. Other products on which they fall include:

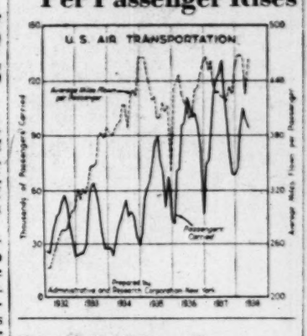
Furs, automobile tires, matches, electric power, sporting goods, and cameras. A few products, such as cosmetics and toothpaste, were exempt this year.

As the present tax study proceeds, one tax maxim will be given careful thought, Mr. Magill said. This is, "An old tax is better than a new one." Furthermore, he said, manufacturers were beginning to get accustomed to the excise levies.

If excise taxes were to be abandoned, what would be a likely substitute? One possibility cited by the Treasury experts is a general broadening of the income tax base. On this score, however, some said the income tax base might be broadened and, at the same time, the excise retained.

Another possibility is the sales tax. If it were used, the tax would fall directly on the buyer of a product instead of being part of the price he pays.

Average Miles Flown Per Passenger Rises



Stockholders Lose Out in ICC Scheme For Monon Railway

WASHINGTON (AP) — An Interstate Commerce Commission examiner has proposed that both preferred and common stockholders be wiped out in reorganizing the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville (Monon) Railway Company.

The examiner, Milo H. Brinkley, suggested that control of the Monon be taken away from the Southern Railway Company and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

The L. and N. and the Southern each owns $4,902,450 of par value, or 46.7 per cent, of the common stock and $1,936,700 par value, or 38.8 per cent, of the preferred stock.

In addition to wiping out their holdings, Mr. Brinkley recommended that notes of $1,170,366 held by them be cancelled. All claims of general creditors also would be eliminated.

Mr. Brinkley proposed a capitalization of $34,000,000 for the reorganized Monon. This compares with a present capitalization of about $42,000,000.

Under Mr. Brinkley's plan fixed interest charges would amount to $56,000 with contingent charges of about $725,000 a year. This compares with fixed interest of about $1,500,000 under the old company.

Present bondholders would receive new securities in exchange for their present holdings.

The examiner's report is subject to review by the commission.

Rich Gold Mine Is Discovered In California Hills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YUMA, Ariz.—What is apparently one of the big gold strikes of a generation has been made in California's bleak Cargo Muchacho hills, 14 miles northwest of Yuma.

Kenneth Holmes, already in on one strike in 1935 that sold for $3,170,000, made the discovery when a roaring flood, which he thought had ruined him because it filled with water the mine he was working and destroyed much of his machinery, uncovered a vein from which he has taken over $200,000 worth of ore in eight months. In the process, over $2,000,000 worth of additional ore was exposed. Geologists think that is only a small part of the deposit that will be proven by further exploration.

In searching for a mine of his own a year or so ago, Mr. Holmes made an investment in a small but up-to-date ore reduction mill right by U. S. Highway 60 in California, five miles west of the Colorado river bridge. It was being meagerly supplied with ore from an old antigua nine miles north in the Ogilby district, a mine that was worked in the days of the Spanish occupation, perhaps 150 years ago.

Many are the local legends of fabulous riches taken from the Padre and Madre claims. Kenneth Holmes, however, found little to indicate that those legends were founded on fact. The vein had faulted, been broken by an earthquake shock back in the beginning of time. Somewhere down there in the ground was the faulted ore that the Spaniards had not found, but to locate it would be extremely expensive and then it might not be worth much.

Spaniards Filled Stope

The Spaniards had filled their stope with rock that was waste to them but contained some oxidized gold recoverable by modern cyanidation. That stope filling from the shallow old workings on the Padre claim was the ore being trucked down to the mill when a cloudburst sent cascades roaring off those barren, chocolate-colored hills and down into the flat. A young river found the entrance to the Padre shaft. In a few minutes the mine was full and much of the machinery was wrecked.

While wondering whether he should spend thousands of dollars to install pumps and dewater a mine of such doubtful value, Mr. Holmes wandered about over some outlying claims that he had located just on the off chance that he might find something in the Padre that would make adjacent ground desirable. On one that he called the Madre No. 2, half a mile east, he noted that the same flood had washed down through about 14 feet of gravel to a quartz vein 12 feet wide.

Samples that he sent to an assayer ran $20 to the ton in gold. He was sure then that he had stumbled upon the eastward extension of the faulted Padre vein.

A few months later a shaft was started on the quartz, which proved to be an almost flat vein pitching to the south at such an easy angle that today the bottom of the shaft, 600 feet from the collar, is only 225 feet below the surface.

Only as much ore is extracted as is necessary to explore and "block out" the vein. Most of it is left in place, to be taken out and milled in a new plant with a capacity of 250 tons a day, which Holmes plans to build right at the mine next fall. Today this reserve is at least 75,000 tons.

Eight Little Loaves of Bread Start a Woman in Big Business

FAIRFIELD, Conn.—Mrs. Henry Rudkin of this town is not the first person in recent years who suddenly has had to turn to and find a way to make some money, but probably very few who have had to have made any better job of it than she. And by hitting on the idea of making and selling one of the simplest commodities you can imagine—bread.

The first day she did any personal bread making she made eight loaves. Today—and every day but Sunday—she sees to it that 700 or more loaves go into New York City, not on guess work, but on orders. She laughs when she thinks of having become a one-woman bakery in the short space of a few months. But she says she has seldom had so much fun and that so far as she can see, the more loaves she sees to baking, the more fun she's likely to have.

She began the work as the result of the need to "feed a delicate member of the family back to health." Advisers told her the boy really ought to go to Arizona. It seemed a long way off. She thought she'd see what she could do for him at home, first. She began investigating the properties of whole wheat. The first day she made any bread not needed by the household, she took eight loaves in a basket on her arm to the general grocery store in near-by Westport. The proprietor had seen consignment goods come in before. He was not unwilling to try to sell them. Merely neutral.

Waiting On the Step

But he was waiting for her on the step the next morning.

"Why it was all gone in less than half an hour. How many loaves have you brought this morning," he exclaimed breathlessly, craning his neck to peer into the basket on her arm.

She laughed and said, "There! There! I've got twelve. I thought I'd take a change. . . ."

"Here, give 'em to me. And mind you're here tomorrow morning with more!"

"Well," she said to her husband that night, "Whoever would have thought it!"

Mr. Rudkin's business takes him into the financial district every day. "Say, why don't you give me a few loaves to take into town with me? I'm sure ——'s would like to have some of that wonderful bread." He mentioned a famous provision store to which he could send a Red Cap hopping, when he arrived each morning at the Grand Central.

The upshot of that was an order for so many loaves daily that they have to be sent into town by express—since Mr. Rudkin is no more a genius at carrying towering burdens than the next man.

In Old Stone Mill

"I have my flour ground in the old stone mill in Farmington. It used to be owned by Winchell Smith, and he ran it for many years. Calvin Coolidge was one of Mr. Smith's customers. When Mr. Smith passed on, he stipulated in his will that the mill should continue under the same miller, and it has, and it is from him that I get the grindings. It is pure wheat flour, merely ground done, with none of the good removed."

Mrs. Rudkin has had other adventures. A few years ago she acquired a flock of turkeys, and planted hundreds of apple trees on her place, in an effort to put the farm on a paying basis.

"But the turkeys were too smart for me. They ate all the best apples, so we had to put quite a distance between the two."

Quota Sugar Delivered Well Under Last Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration reported sugar delivered to American markets under the quota law during the first six months of this year totaled 2,881,485 short tons, raw value.

Deliveries during the comparable period last year were 3,317,224 short tons, raw value.

The supplies, in the form of refined sugar, came from the following sources:

Refiners, 1,903,630 short tons; domestic beet factories, 449,900; importers, 281,537, and continental cane sugar mills, 50,757.

Stocks on hand June 30 were estimated at 1,650,748 short tons, raw value, compared with 1,446,569 on the same date last year.

Curtiss-Wright Earnings In Quarter 12c a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Curtiss-Wright Corporation and subsidiaries, airplane manufacturers, for the quarter ended June 30 reported net income of $1,447,951 after charges, equal to 12 cents a common share, against $631,346 or one cent a share in the like quarter of 1937.

Wright Aeronautical Corporation, controlled by Curtiss-Wright Corporation, for the quarter ended June 30, reported net profit of $1,081,958 after charges, equal to $1.80 a common share, against $750,240 or $1.25 a share in the like 1937 quarter.

Marshall Field Net Lower

CHICAGO (AP)—Marshall Field & Co., and subsidiaries have reported second quarter net earnings of $221,586 compared with $381,815 in the first quarter and $655,734 in the second quarter of 1937. Preferred stock dividend requirements for a quarter amount to approximately $446,500.

Machinery Exports Increase Tool Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Upturn in machine tool sales is developing ealier than expected, according to the magazine Steel. Buying reached the low point of the present depression in May, increased slightly in June and continued to climb in July.

The increase in sales was aided by industrial machinery exports in June which were valued at $23,203,415, a 16 per cent gain over June, 1937, according to the machinery division, department of commerce. Shipments of power-driven metalworking machinery were 69 per cent above consignments in June last year, $8,000,189 against $4,731,173. Mining, well and pumping equipment gained 40 per cent and power-generating equipment gained 35 per cent.

For the first six months this year, machinery exports totaled $142,216,248, a 28 per cent improvement over the first six months of 1937.

An important factor in the increase has been continued improvement in machine tool exports, Russia and Japan both greatly increasing their orders.

Chicago Exchange's Sales Highest in Seven Months

CHICAGO (AP)—Transactions on the Chicago Stock Exchange in July totaled 872,000 shares, the largest monthly total since December, 1937, when 879,000 shares were traded.

The month's total compared with 509,600 in June and 764,000 in July, 1937. Volume of trading for the week ended July 30 was 216,000 compared with 219,000 shares the previous week and 190,000 in the corresponding week a year ago. July 30, 10,000 shares were traded in 44 issues, of which 16 advanced, 17 declined and 11 were unchanged.

Twenty-five representative stocks listed on the exchange had a market value at the close of business July 30 of $785,449,875, a decrease of $16,097,000 or 2 per cent compared with the market value $801,546,875 at the close of the previous week.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

As I write this column I can see through my window a gardener burying tin cans. The tin can is the May-fly of what we are pleased to call our economy. Think of the effort that has gone to produce its brief purpose, the generations of experiment and experience, the accumulation of capital, the skill of labor. The iron ore, the coal, the limestone has to be mined and quarried, so that iron may be produced in the blast furnace. The iron may be is converted to steel in a Bessemer converter. The ingots are rolled into sheets, possibly in that most ingenious elaborate and expensive machine, a continuous strip mill. The sheets have to be coated with a veneer of tin, itself the product of an elaborate process of mining, purification, transport, and marketing organization. The production of the can itself is merely an end stage in a long process which winds backward through the extractive and mining industries and through the foundations of our modern civilization.

The can is filled with green peas possibly; peas that may have been grown a brief 50 miles from the market to which they are conveyed in cans. The housewife opens the can, the peas are eaten, the can thrown away, buried in the ground to rust away.

"It Pays to Waste"

Undoubtedly the can has served its purpose; financial profits have been made at many stages, yet the final product, according to our lights, is relatively cheap. The consumer is served. Yet the paradox is that the highly elaborate system of waste is typical of our economic conduct under what is generally admitted to be a world of scarcity.

It pays to waste. If you could use the same can over and over again, where would the market be for the can manufacturer? Some cans are not destroyed in the opening; tobacco cans for example. But printed on the tobacco can is a legal prohibition against using the can twice over for the sale of tobacco. It must be wasted.

Second hand cars must be destroyed so that a market may be maintained for new cars. Coffee beans are burned to keep up the price of those that are left. Forests are stripped of their timber but new trees are not planted because it would add to costs. Waste in consumption leads to waste in production, and labor is by no means backward in practising waste; think of the innumerable trade restrictions whose purpose is to use more men than is necessary on a job so that labor may be wasted.

Labor has what seems to be a good cash reason for its behavior, but the result from a social viewpoint, is waste. There is no difference in principle, only in degree, between employing many more men on a job than is needed, and burning down forests and destroying fire-fighting equipment so that the unemployed may be called out to fight the fires.

Waste and Economics

Yesterday I drove through the town of Ludlow where there are many beautiful houses still in daily use which were built three and four hundred years ago. The post war period in England has been one of house building on unprecedented scale, but how many of those houses will be usable in a hundred years from now?

We cannot afford to build houses that will last. Cheaper to build badly, tear down and rebuild. We neither build to last nor do we build deliberately a temporary simple moveable house for a decade or one generation; we build badly that which pretends to be solid.

Waste is probably the most outstanding single characteristic of our modern economy of scarcity. Not merely waste is consumption, in production, in squandering of natural resources, in use of labor, but waste in economic marketing and organization. The town where I was born, Wallasey in Cheshire, a dormitory town of Liverpool, from which it is separated by the River Mersey, is surrounded by market gardens, or truck farms, famous for tomato growing. But Wallasey tomatoes are not sold in Wallasey without going first across the river to market in Liverpool and then returning to Wallasey shops.

In a fishing village in Cornwall I had to bribe the fisherman to get a crab; crabs are taken straight to the largest market, maybe even to London, and local purchasers must get them on their way back.

The economic marketing system of England suffers from the domination of a few very large metropolitan centers which suck in the products from the country, and in the same way undermine the social and political independence of the various regions of England.

Economists and 'Ought'

Of course a very pretty structure of logical argument may be built around the modern economic system, provided you are to ignore what does not fit. You may dilate on the economic advantages of the large scale market, of mass production, of increasing roundaboutness of methods, of standardization, of metropolitan centralization, of centralized financial control, and so on.

But what you have to ignore to make these arguments satisfactory is the nature of human beings, their social and moral interests, and the purpose of their activities. I remember Professor Taussig once pouncing on an unwary 'student who said that labor, in certain circumstances, ought to get certain rewards. "Ought," said Professor Taussig, "Ought!" What have economists to do with Ought?" This is a supremely logical position. So long as you maintain that there never was a baby in the bath, you can firmly deny that you poured it out with the water.

For myself, with one eye on that gardener and his tin can, I maintain that economists have everything to do with Ought. Or is this merely the monetary result of looking for a few days at England outside the financial metropolis; is it merely the instinctive recoil of the financial nose as it swells the return of the grindstone? Grinding the nose is such a wasteful process for the nose, however satisfying to the grindstone.

Steel Furnaces Active

NEW YORK—On August 1 there were 77 blast furnaces active in the United States, or 32.4 per cent of the total of 288 available. This compares with 70 furnaces, or 29.4 per cent on June 1.

Carloadings Drop 24.4 P. C. in Week Below 1937 Period

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads report 588,703 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended last Saturday.

This was an increase of 7,821 cars, or 1.3 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 190,388, or 24.4 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 303,598, or 36 per cent, compared with 1930.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This Wk.	Decrease Over Last Wk.	Yr. Ago
Miscell. freight	224,231	↑360	80,433
Less-than-carlot merchandise	147,924	↑1,708	19,051
Coal	99,606	↑6,470	19,059
Grain and grain products	50,711	2,639	544
Western district	33,841	570	↑2,134
Livestock	10,828	373	441
Western districts	7,721	447	350
Forest products	27,875	↑1,098	14,651
Ore	23,082	↑977	50,597
Coke	4,546	↑220	5,612

↑Increase.

$10,000,000 Issue By Crucible Steel

WASHINGTON (AP) — Crucible Steel Company of America, of New York City, has filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement covering $10,000,000 of 10-year sinking fund 4½ per cent debentures, Series A, due August 1, 1948.

According to the statement $6,545,000 of the proceeds are to be used in redeeming debentures and retiring notes of the company. The balance is to be used to increase the company's working capital.

Northern Illinois Utility Calls Bonds; $10 Premium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—All the outstanding $18,876,000 first and refunding mortgage gold bonds of the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois due on Oct. 1, 1956, have been called for redemption by the company on Oct. 1, 1938. The bonds will be redeemed at par plus accrued interest to Oct. 1, together with a premium of $10.

The Commonwealth Edison Company, which owns 99 per cent of Public Service's stock, will advance $8,876,000 to Public Service to enable it to make the redemption. Public Service will pay the premium and the accrued interest out of its general fund.

The payment marks another step in Commonwealth Edison's move to simplify the financial structure of itself and its subsidiary companies.

Nickel Plate Refinancing

WASHINGTON (AP) — The New York, Chicago & St. Louis (Nickel Plate) Railroad Company has asked the Interstate Comerce Commission for permission to issue $15,000,000 in 3-year six per cent promissory notes to be used in paying a similar issue due Oct. 1.

United Aircraft Net for 6 Months Equals 95c Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—United Aircraft Corporation reports for the first six months of 1938 a total net profit of $2,421,711, equal to 95 cents a share on 2,531,605 shares of stock outstanding, and is after provision for Federal income taxes at 19 per cent of taxable net income, less credit of 2½ per cent of dividends paid, as provided by the Revenue Act of 1938 recently enacted. In the first half of last year the corporation earned $1,688,055, or 67 cents a share on the 2,531,122 shares then outstanding.

For the quarter ended June 30, the net profit amounted to $1,349,413, or 63 cents a share on 2,531,605 shares. This compared with $1,072,298, or 42 cents each on 2,531,482 shares, in the quarter ended with March and $989,203, or 39 cents each on 2,531,120 shares outstanding in the June quarter a year earlier.

Unfilled orders on hand as of June 30, 1938, increased to $24,074,000 from $23,810,000 on Dec. 31, 1937.

More Than 30,000,000 Eggs Go Under the Hammer in N. H. Yearly

It is 10 o'clock of a Monday morning—or it might be Thursday. The actioneer has just stepped up front. The crowd quiets down. Where is it, and what is being auctioned? It is the bi-weekly egg auction conducted by the New Hampshire Egg Auction, located at Derry, New Hampshire.

Yankee farmers of New Hampshire and Vermont got together in 1934 and decided to co-operate in moving their millions of dozens of eggs. The New Hampshire Egg Auction, Inc., has been moving them ever since.

Last year about 30,000,000 eggs went to market, to Boston and to other New England marketing centers, over the Derry auctioneer's block. They sold for some $700,000, and the egg auction business is still growing. It may soon be a million-dollar business for the Granite State.

But to return to the auction. At 10 o'clock sharp on Mondays and Thursdays Manager Cleveland Gilcreast, the egg auctioneer, steps to the front of the room—a room which might be mistaken for a classroom of any school. It is replete with benches, teacher's desk, blackboard. The egg buyers, among whom are wholesalers, jobbers, hotel men, chain store representatives, and independent grocers, have all crowded into the pupils' seats. They are so attentive you can hear a pin drop. No one talks but the auctioneer. Manager Gilcreast offers an egg lot for sale. He describes it and prices it for the buyers. Suddenly you realize it is sold, for he begins to offer a new lot. But who bought it? None of the buyers had said a word.

How was it bought? Some buyer picked it up—perhaps with a raised eyebrow, perhaps with the wave of his pencil. Or perhaps some women, for there are women buyers as well as men buyers, merely shifted position. It is all as simple as that.

It is difficult to keep track of who buys the lots. The auctioneer knows, however, for he knows each buyer's signals. Lot after lot goes for about an hour.

Are you sure the eggs are fresh? you ask. Yes. As the eggs come in fresh from the farms they are put in the Auction's cold storage room and kept at a proper temperature. The refrigerator trucks keep them fresh during delivery. The eggs are also candled to check their quality. The egg is held before a strong light in a candler. The light shines through the shell, revealing the condition of the yolk and white within.

The New Hampshire Egg Auction, is only four years old, but it is already a firmly established institution. About 1,250 farmers from New Hampshire and Vermont are members of this co-operative marketing association; and over 600 buyers during the last year patronized the auction. The farmers seem highly pleased with the arrangement. It gets them fair egg prices. The buyers are also pleased, for the arrangement simplifies their work. What an omelet those 30,000,000 eggs would make! N. A. S.

Diamond State Telephone To Sell $3,000,000 Bonds

PHILADELPHIA—Directors of Diamond State Telephone Company approved issuance and sale of $3,000,000 30-year 3 per cent debentures, dated Aug. 1, 1938, and maturing Aug. 1, 1968.

Commitment agreements have been entered into with a small group of insurance and savings institutions to purchase the debentures at a private sale at 98½ subject to approval of certain legal details by counsel.

Borg-Warner Loss

NEW YORK (AP)—Borg-Warner Corporation, manufacturer of automotive mechanisms and parts, with operations centered in the Detroit area, reported net loss of $345,931 for the June quarter, compared with net loss of $287,673 in the preceding quarter and net income of $2,132,376, or 92 cents a share, in the June, 1937, quarter.

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WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Aug. 22
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Aug. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug. 17
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 3

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
2 3¼s '41	107.27	107.27	107.27
5 3¼s '45-43	109.22	109.22	109.22
2 3¼s '46-44	106.18	106.16	106.18
10 3s '55-51	104.4	104.4	104.4
10 2¾s '60-55	102.9	102.9	102.9
10 2¾s '63-58			

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
2 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Alleghany 5s '44	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
2 Alleghany 5s '49	59	58½	59
1 Allegh Val 4s '42	104⅞	104⅛	104⅛
1 Allegh Val 4s '44	93	93	93
8 Allied Strs 4½s '50	115	114½	115
8 Allis Chalm 4s '52	100½	100½	100½
4 Am Int 5½s '49	113¼	113¼	113¼
3 Am T&T 5½s '43	103¼	103	103¼
12 Am T&T 3¼s '66	103½	103⅜	103⅜
12 Am T&T 3¼s '61	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Am W W&E 6s '75	106	106	106
9 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	97¼	97⅛	97¼
3 Arm Del 4s '57	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
3 Arm Del 4s '55	107¼	107	107
20 A T & S F 4s '95	95½	95	95½
6 A T & S F 4s '95 st	27	27	27
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	53	53	53
1 Atl Gf & WI 5s '59	23	21½	23
31 B & O rfg 6s '95	42½	42	42½
13 B & O 1st 5s '48	22½	20¾	22½
40 B & O rfg 5s '95	21	20½	21
6 B & O 5s '96 F	20½	20	20½
16 B & O 5s 2000 D	19	18¾	18¾
19 B & O cv 4½s '60	42	41½	41¾
5 B & O 4s '48	36	36	36
5 B & O 4s PLE&WV '41	30	29½	30
8 B&O 5s SW '50	30½	30	30½
36 B & O 4s T C '50	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	99	98¾	99
1 Beth Stl 3¼s '66	96	95¾	96
86 Beth Stl 3¼s '52	35	35	35
35 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	36½	36½	36½
1 Boston & Me 5s '67	67	66	67
2 Boston & Me 5s '55	27	26	27
15 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	106¾	106¾	106¾
6 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	27	26	27
3 Buf R&P 4½s '57	97½	97½	97½
3 Can Pac 4½s '46	102	102	102
1 Can Ill E&G 5s '51	55¾	55½	55¾
1 Can Pac 5s '60	73½	72⅞	73¼
11 Can Pac 1st 4s '49	31¾	31¾	31¾
1 Cen RRNJ 5s '87	98½	98½	98½
7 Champ P&F 4¾s '50	103¼	103¼	103⅛
1 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	94¾	94¾	94¾
2 C&O 3½s '96 D	95	94⅞	95
15 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 C&O 1st 4s '89 R&A	20	20	20
6 Chi & Alton 3s '49	10½	10⅛	10½
1 CB&Q 4s 'III '49	96¼	96	96
1 CB&Q 3½s 'Ill '49	20	20	20
10 Chic Gt West 4s '59	10¾	10¾	10¾
5 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	3½	3½	3½
24 CMSP&P rf 4½s 2000	26	26	26
3 SM&SP 4½s '89	10½	10½	10½
4 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	10½	10½	10½
1 Chi&NW 4½s '52 A	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	10½	10½	10½
1 RI&P 4½s '52 A	9¼	9¼	9¼
4 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	8	8	8
7 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
2 Cin Un Sta 4s '63D	88¾	88¾	88¾
5 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	75½	75⅜	75½
6 ChildsCo 5s '43	100	100	100
1 Cinn Leb & N 4s '42	108½	108½	108½
1 Cin Un Tm 5s '57 C	61	61	61
10 CCC&StL 4½s '77	80	80	80
1 CCC&StL 5s '93 B	87½	87½	87½
1 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	45⅞	45½	45⅞
2 Col & So 4½s '80	96	96	96
1 Columbia G 5s '52 May	96¼	96¼	96¼
3 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	94½	94½	94½
3 Columbia G 5s 1961	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Coml Cred 2¾s '42	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Coml Inv Tr 3½s '51	105	104¾	105
6 Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
13 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	107	107	107
21 Comwlth Ed cv3½s'58	104⅞	104¾	104¾
16 Con Edis 3½s '48	101½	101½	101½
5 Con SEdis 3½s '58	103¾	103¾	103¾
9 Con Oil 3½s '51	105¼	105⅛	105¼
2 Consum Pw 3½s '67	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Consum P 3¼s '65	103¼	103½	103½
4 Consum P 3¼s '66	58	56	58
27 Del& Hud rfg 4s '43	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
28 D & R G West 5s '78	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Det Ed 3½s '66	107	106¾	107
11 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	107	106½	107
19 Erie rfg 5s '75	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
5 Erie gen lien 4s '96	20¼	20¼	20¼
6 Fairbanks Morse 4s '56	104	103½	104
5 Fla E Sct 5s '74	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
17 Ben Mot Accept 3s '46	106	105¾	106
1 Gen Mot Accept 3¼s'51	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	63	63	63
2 Goodrich 4s '56	99	99	99
2 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	103¾	103½	103¾
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	79	79	79
1 Gt Nor 1st 4s '61	101	101	101
26 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	97	96	96¾
6 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	86¾	86¾	86¾
6 Gt Nor 4s '46 I	72	72	72
1 Gulf M & N 5s '50	19	19	19
3 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	110	110	110
9 IllBellTel3¼s '70 B	45	44¾	45
14 Ill Cen 4s '53	52	52	52
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	42¾	42	42¾
44 Ill Cen 4½s '66	46¾	46	46
1 IC&CStL&NO 5s '63 A	44½	44½	44½
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	33	32½	32½
23 Interb R Tr 6s '32	62½	62½	62½
1 Interb RTr rfg 5s '56	5	5	5
8 Int Gt Nor 4½ 6s '52	80	79¾	80
20 Int Hydro El 6s '44	89	89	89
1 Int Paper 6s '55	97	97	99*
1 Int Paper 5s '47	99½	99½	99*
8 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	71½	71½	72¼
4 Int T&T 4½s '52	72¼	72¼	72¼
3 KC South 5s '50	80	80	80
1 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	103½	103½	103½
6 Kresge Found 4s '45	50½	50½	50½
1 Lac Gas 6s '42A	54	54	54
4 Lac Gas 5½s '53	80½	80½	70
2 Lac Gas 5s '39	70	70	85
1 LE & West 5s '47	85	85	28
10 LE & M S 3½s '97 reg	28	27¾	26½
5 Leh Val 4½s 2003	27¾	26½	27
8 Leh Val 4s 2003	128¾	128¾	128¾
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	124½	124½	124½
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	27¾	27¾	27¾
1 Manati Sug 4s '57	33¾	33¾	33¾
1 Manhat Ry 4s '90	91¼	91¼	91¼
2 Marion St Shov6s 47	82	81½	82
5 Market St Ry 7s '40	105½	105½	105½
2 McCrory Stores 5s '51	103¼	103	103¼
6 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Mil E Ry & L 5s '61B	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Mil E Ry & L 5s '71	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	48	47¾	48
2 MIK-Tex 5s '62A	21	21	21
12 M-K-Tex 4½s '67	42	42	42
5 M-K-T 4½s '78	64¼	64	64¼
2M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	42	42	43¾
4 M-K-Tex 4s '62B	43¾	20	20½
2 Mo Pac 5½s '49	20½	20	20¼
1 Mo Pac 5s '77F	20	20	6¼
1 Mo Pac 5s '81	6¼	6¼	26
10 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	26	26	95¾
8 Mob & Ohio 5s '38	95¾	95¾	98¾
6 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	98¾	98¾	65
1 Montreal Tr 5s '43	65	65	37½
1 Nash Cha & St L 4s '78	37½	37½	103½
2 Nassau El 4s '51	103½	103½	107
2 N Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	107	106¾	108
1 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	108	107¾	100¼
1 Nati Steel 4s 65	100¼	100¼	65
1 N O Pu Sv 5s '57A	65¼	65	60
1 NYC rfg 5s 2013	60	60	68¾
1 NYC 4½s '34	68¾	68¾	72
1 NYC 3½s '36	72	71½	60
6 NYC 3½s '52	60	60	54¼
4 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	54¼	54	47
1 NYC&StL 5s '74A	47	46½	42½
1 NYC&StL 5½s '78	42½	40¾	69
1 NYC&StL 4½s '78	69	69	102
1 NYC&StL 3½s '47W	102¼	102	55
1 NYConn 4½s '53	55	55	18½
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	18½	18½	104¾
1 NYNH&H 4½s '67	104¾	104¾	5¼
8 NY Tr 4½s '39	5¼	5¼	117¼
1 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	117¼	117¼	104
1 Norf & W 4s '96	104	104	72½
1 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	72½	72½	62¾
2 Nor Pac 4s 2047	62¾	62¾	84
3 Nor Pac 4s '97	84	83¼	103½
7 Nor Pac 4s '97	103½	103½	103½
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	103½	103½	100
1 Ohio Ed 4s '65	100	99½	103¼
6 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	103¼	103¼	100¼
2 Okla G & E 3¾s '66	100½	100¼	110¼
5 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	110¼	110¼	105¾
1 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	105¾	105¾	101½
1 Pac T & T 3¼s '66 C	95¾	95¾	48
4 Para Pict 6s '55	48	48	101¼
1 Parmelee T 6s '44	101¼	100¾	105¾
14 Pen P & Lt 4¼s '61	105½	105¾	98
1 Pen RR gen 5s '68	98	98	84¾
10 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	84¾	84¾	94¾
4 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	94¾	94¾	94
8 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	94	94	110¼
1 Pen RR 4s '84 E	110¼	110¼	88
2 Pen RR 4s '48	88	88	82¾
8 Pen RR 3½s '70	82¾	82¾	74
3 Pen RR 3½s '52	74	74	95½
7 Pere Marq 5s '56	95½	95¼	13⅞
12 Phila Co 5s '67	13⅞	13⅞	105
1 Pin Read C&I 5s '73	105	105	59
5 Pillsbury Fl M 6s '43	59	58½	48¾
1 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	48¾	48¾	16¾
1 Porto Ri A Tob 6s'42	16¾	16¾	106
2 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	106	106	97¾
19 Potomac El P 3½s '66	97¾	97¾	73
2 Purity Bak 5s '48	73	73	102½
2 Radio Keith 6s '41	102½	102½	90
1 Rem Rand 4½s '56	90	89½	91
6 Republic Steel 4½s '61	90¾	89½	99¾
7 Republic Steel 4½s '56	91	99¾	105¼
6 Revere Cop& B 4½s '56	99¾	105¼	37½
3 Richfield Oil 4s '52	105¼	37½	17½
5 Rio Gr West 1st4s'39	37½	17½	60
1 Rio Gr W gtd 4s '49	17½	60	11¼
1 StLIM&SthR&G '33	60	11¼	23
14 St L & S W 5s '78	11¼	23	116½
1 St L SW 5s '52	23	116½	63
8 St Paul UnDep 5s '72	116½	63	13
4 SA&A Pass 4s '43	63	13	33¾
1 Seab A L cn 4s '59	13	33¾	104¼
19 Sea Air Lin 6s '35 A ct	33¾	104¼	97½
3 Shell Un 2½s '51	104¼	97½	105½
1 Simmons 4s '52	97½	105½	52
1 Socony Vac Oil 2½s 50	105½	52	51¾
1 So Pac 4½s '81	52	51¾	70¼
16 So Pac 4½s '69	51¾	70¼	54
2 So Pac rfg 4s '55	70¼	54	84
1 So Pac 3½s '46	54	84	58
2 So Pac 4½s '49	84	57¾	90
2 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	58	90	61¼
22 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	90	60¾	61¼
4 South Ry 6½s '56	61¼	60¾	78¼
1 South Ry rfg gen 5s '56	78¼	78	44
41 South Ry rfg gen 5s '94	44	43¾	93½
13 South Ry rfg gen 4s '56	93½	93½	103
2 Sou Ry 4s M&O '34	103	103	60½
1 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	60½	60½	107¼
14 Studebaker 6s cv '45	107¼	105¼	
3 Tex Corp 2½s '51			

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
3 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	87	87	87
1 TideWatAssoO3½s'52	105	105	105
6 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Un Pac 1st 4s '47 reg	108½	108½	108½
5 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	104¼	104¼	104¼
15 US Steel 2¾s '48	103	103	103
2 Utah P&L 5s '44	94	93¾	94
28 Util P&L 5s '59	50½	50½	50½
7 Va El & Pow 4s '55A	109⅞	109⅝	109⅝
3 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	103½	103½	103½
6 Wabash 1st 5s '39	48½	48½	48½
1 Wabash 5s '80 D	11½	11½	11½
5 Wabash 4½s '78C	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
22 Walwrth 4s '55	70	68¾	70
2 Warner Bros 6s '39	78	78	78
15 Westn Md 4s '52	86¾	86½	86½
4 Westn Pac 1st 5s'46	20½	20½	20½
2 Western Un 5s '60	73¾	73¾	73¾
2 Western Un 4½s'50	72	71¾	72
6 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	92¼	92¼	92¼
19 Youngst S&T 4s'61	101¾	101½	101¾

Foreign Bonds

3 Antioquia 1st 7s'57	73¾	E3¾	73¾
1 Antwerp 5s '58	80¼	80⅛	80⅛
6 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	89¾	89	89
112 Argentine 4½s'71	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2 Australia 4½s '56	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
2 Belgium 7s '55	104⅜	103⅞	104⅜
3 Belgium 6s '55	13¾	13¾	13¾
3 Belgium 6s '55	99⅛	99¼	99¼
5 Canada 3s '67	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1 Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
1 Chile 6s '60	19	19	19
1 Chile 6s '61 Jan	19	19	19
1 Chile 6s '61 Feb	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
1 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
1 Colom Mt B 6½s '47	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Copenhag 5s '52	70⅝	70½	70½
5 Cuba 5½s '45	59¾	59⅝	59⅝
2 Cuba 4½s '77	105½	105	105¼
28 Denmark 6s '42	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Finland 6s '45	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
1 Ger C Agr Bk 7s '50	30	30	30
2 GerCAgBk6s'60Oct	24½	24½	24½
4 Ger Gov 5½s '65	22½	22½	22½
5 Ger Gov 5½s'65unst	32½	32½	32½
1 Good Hope 7s '45	62¾	62¾	62¾
8 GtConElPJap 7s '44	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
1 Italy 7s 1951	68¼	68¼	68¼
8 Japan 6½s '54	1¼	1¼	1¼
10 Mex 10 4s sm sad '45	62½	62	62
21 Milan City 6½s '52	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 N Sou Wales 5s '57	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Norway 4½'65	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 Norway 4s '63	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1 Peru 1st 6s '60	31	31	31
3 Rhine Wesph 6s '52	8	8	8
1 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	8½	8½	8½
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s'67	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1 Sao Paulo St 7s'56	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
2 Serbs Cts Sl 8s '62	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
2 Siemen&Hal 6½s'51	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
2 Tokyo City 5½s '61	46¾	46½	46¾
4 Tokyo El Lt 6s'53	40	40	40
1 Un Stl Wk 6½s '51 A	23	23	23
1 Westph Un El P 6s '53			

Total today, estimated, 3,500,000. Previous day, 6,154,075. Week ago, 2,519,150. Year ago, 2,616,800. Two years ago, 5,572,000. Jan. 1 to date, estimated, 1,075,675,080. Year ago, 1,893,661,450. Two years ago, 2,134,947,000.

Chicago Edison Co. Files Registration For Security Issues

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago has filed a registration statement with the Securities Commission covering the issuance of $33,000,000 bonds and between $39,251,600 and $50,208,745 of convertible debentures.

The bonds are first mortgage 3½ per cent, Series 1, due June 1, 1968. The debentures will bear 2½ per cent interest and will be due July 1, 1958. The company also registered between 7,850,320 and 10,041,749 subscription warrants evidencing rights to subscribe for the debentures and between 1,570,064 and 2,008,350 shares of $25 par value common stock to be reserved for conversion of the debentures.

The amount of convertible debentures, warrants and common stock will depend upon the extent to which certain exchange offers are accepted.

Part of the proceeds from the sale of the bonds will be used to redeem the company's first mortgage 4½ per cent bonds Series C and D which are due April 1, 1956, and July 1, 1957, respectively.

The balance of the proceeds are to be used for other corporate purposes, it was stated. Interest on the bonds to be redeemed will be supplied out of company funds.

The proceeds from the sale of the debentures will aggregate $39,250,000. Of that amount, $18,876,000 will be used to redeem first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent bonds due Oct. 1, 1956.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Lone Star Gas Corporation of Wilmington, Del., has filed a registration statement with the Securities Commission covering $20,000,000 of 15-year 3½ per cent sinking fund debentures due Aug. 1, 1953.

The statement also covered 730,000 shares of no par value common stock, including scrip certificates for fractional shares to be reserved for conversion of $10,000,000 of the debentures.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Final Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Burma Corp. Ltd. A D R for	ordinary 4 rupees	Sept. 5	Oct. 5	Aug. 12
Do	4 rupees	Sept. 28	Aug. 12	
Hancock Oil	Extra 50c	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	
Commoil,Ltd	Reduced 3½c	Aug. 25	Aug. 11	
Amer L Mch	Regular 20c Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	
Brown Fence & W A	$1 S	Aug. 31	Aug. 15	
Cent Ohio L & P Co	$6 pf	$1.50 Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Continental Casualty Co (Chic, Ill)	30c Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15	
Firestone T & R pf	$1.50 Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15	
Fishman Co (M H)	15c Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15	
Gen Amer Corp	75c Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15	
Gen Acceptance Corp	37½c Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	
Gen Gas & Elec Corp (Del) $5 pr 4pf	$1.25 Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 15	
Hammond Instrument Co 7% pf	75c Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	
Hancock Oil (Calif) A and B	25c Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15	
Kobacker Stores pf	$1.75 Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20	
Laura Secord Candy Shops Ltd	75c Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15	
Louisville G & E A	37½c	Sep. 25	Aug. 31	
Matson Navigation	25c Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 10	
Missouri Util Co pf	7% $1.75	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	
Montreal Loan & Mtg Co	50c Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 31	
Mt Diablo O M&D	1c Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15	
Natl Life & Acc Insur Co (Nashville, Tenn)	30c Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20	
New Bedford Cordage Co	15c	Sep. 1	Aug. 12	
Do cm cl B	$1.75 Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 12	
Do 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 12	
Ohio Pw Co 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 8	
Pkg Machinery Co	50c Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20	
Pillsbury Flour M	40c Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15	
Public Serv Ohio 5% pf	41 2-5c M	Sep. 1	Aug. 15	
Do 6% pf	50c M	Sep. 1	Aug. 15	
Public Serv Colo 7% pf	58 1-3 M	Sep. 1	Aug. 15	
Saco-Lowell Shops cl A conv pf	25c Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	
Do cl B conv pf	25c Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	
San Carlos Milling Co. Ltd	20c	Aug. 15	Aug. 2	
Secord (L) Cdy Shops	15c Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	
650 South Grand Build Co (Los Ang, Calif) cm vtc	50c S	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	
Texas-New Mexico Util Co 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	
Timken Det Axle pf	$1.75 Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	
US Natl Bk (Portland, Ore)	35c Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 22	
Do pf	$1.75 Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 17	
Van Raalte Co	50c	Sept. 1	Aug. 17	
Do pf	$1.75 Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 16	

Record European Wheat Yield Seen; May Hurt Prices

CHICAGO, Aug. 6 (AP)—Likelihood of a record big yield of wheat in Europe this season is looming up now as the latest handicap operating to prevent higher prices.

Trade reports here indicate that not only has the European harvest made rapid progress with unexpectedly good results, but that the prospective large supply abroad plus additional Government restrictions there appears to point to the smallest overseas purchasing witnessed in many years, and Canada and the United States active competitive sellers.

Enough Wheat

Despite some sharp curtailment of unofficial estimates of 1938 winter wheat production, and notwithstanding that more complete threshing returns are needed to give accurate figures on United States spring crop yields, the Chicago trade as a whole appears convinced that there is much more than sufficient wheat for all domestic requirements. A good average crop in Canada, too, is generally being figured on.

Hovering around the bottommost levels reached at any time since 1933, the Chicago wheat market this morning compared to a week ago was 2⅞-3⅞ cents down, corn showing 1¾-3⅝ drop, oats 1 cent to 1¼ off, rye at 3¼-4⅜ setback, and provisions lower 17 to 20 cents.

Although at times the strain evident in foreign political conditions, notably between Russia and Japan, have been a transient stimulus toward wheat price upturns, the resultant market effects were only of a fleeting sort. In particular, no substantial increase of overseas demand for United States hard winter shipments was noticeable. On the other hand, despite less rust damage in Canada than a while ago was feared, all hope of a Canadian bumper crop this season is regarded as abandoned.

Few Loan Applications

So far, American growers have shown no general disposition to apply for Government loans on wheat. In some sections, the poor quality of the grain is said to disqualify a majority of producers, as no Federal lending can be done on wheat grading lower than No. 3. Meanwhile, though, a large amount of low-grade wheat that farmers had stored at terminal and other markets previous to announcement of the loan price has been sold out, and the hedging sales against this wheat have been a factor in depressing the market.

Corn market downturns are attributed mainly to the favorable outlook for the new domestic corn crop. Oats and rye reflect corn and wheat price declines.

Provisions take their cue largely from action of hog values and of cottonseed oil.

Platinum Medals To Be Awarded By Institute of Metals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Outstanding services to "non-ferrous metallurgy" are to be specifically recognized by the Council of the Institute of Metals here with a medal of pure platinum.

This new distinction is to be bestowed at intervals of a year or more without restriction of nationality or membership of the Institute.

Sir William Bragg, President of the Royal Society, has been chosen as the first recipient. Sir William is famous for his investigations in connection with the X-ray examination of metals as well as in many other fields of natural scientific research.

The medal, which was offered to the Council of the Institute by the Mond Nickel Company, Limited, is of pure platinum, the metal of which it is composed having been prepared at that company's precious metals refinery at Acton, London.

Wholesale Trade Resumes Normalcy

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Richard C. Patterson, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce, said wholesale trade was now in a position to contribute to the "optimistic picture" of general business.

He said excess wholesale inventories had largely been removed and that with an upturn indicated in retail trade, the wholesaler now found it necessary to restock his shelves in preparation for the anticipated rise in fall trade.

Mr. Patterson based his conclusions of a special survey of wholesale trade during the first six months of 1938.

Portland Cement Output And Shipments Decrease

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reports that the Portland cement industry produced 10,535,000 barrels in June, shipped 10,932,000 barrels from the mills, and had 22,478,000 in stock at the end of the month.

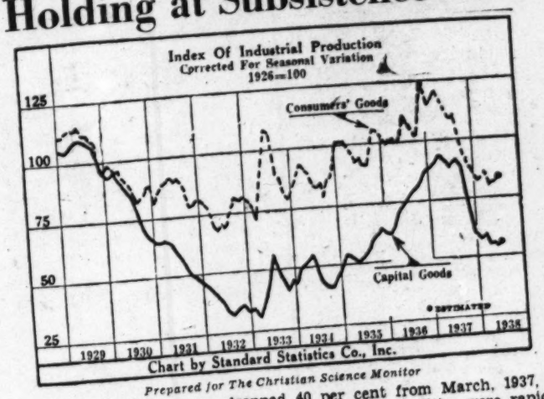
Production and shipments showed decreases of 5.6 and 13.5 per cent, respectively, as compared with June last year. Mill stocks were 6.4 per cent lower than a year ago.

Total production for the first half of 1938 amounted to 43,208,000 barrels compared with 54,095,000 in the same period of 1937. Shipments for the first half of the year amounted to 45,586,000 barrels compared with 52,538,000 in the same period the year before.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Aug. 4: Receipts, $44,240,904.03; expenditures, $14,002,746.89; net balance, $2,197,024,023.89. Including $1,603,977,742.71 working balance; customs receipts for the month, $3,550,063.89. Receipts for the fiscal year since July 1, 1467,364,841.32; expenditures, $925,680,236.64, including $262,723,702.24 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $37,278,349.32; gross debt, $37,278,349,458,519,493.32; gross debt over the $37,059.59, an increase of $332,065.03 over the previous day; gold assets, $13,024,898,383.70.

Consumer Goods Production Is Holding at Subsistence Level



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Capital goods production dropped 40 per cent from March, 1937, to June, 1938, as plans for expansion of producing facilities were rapidly curtailed or abandoned. This is a natural phenomenon during cyclical downturns.

Of more significance is the fact that the bottom fell out of consumer goods production, contrary to all precedent. In only nine months, from March to December, consumer goods activity dropped over 30 per cent; in the previous downtrend, beginning in June, 1929, it took the index over two years to drop as much as 30 per cent.

The fact that, since the end of last year, consumer goods production has shown an almost horizontal trend at a lower level than at any period except 1932, suggests that the country has been going along just about at the subsistence level—that is, that level of production which must be maintained if people are to eat, and wear clothes, and have beds to sleep in and chairs to sit in.

Jobless Farm Workers Helped By Small Allotments of Land

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Work done by the British Land Settlement Association in planting out unskilled unemployed workers on small holdings is now to be supplemented by similar farms to be occupied by those with experience of agriculture.

Lord Elgin, Chairman of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, an institution which has contributed much of the cost of the experiment, announced this at Dunfermline on

English Historian Finds New Reason For '76 Revolution

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BIRMINGHAM, England — This year's Watson lectures, under the auspices of the Sulgrave Manor Board, were given at Birmingham University by Prof. H. Hale Bellot, who is Commonwealth Fund Professor of American History in the University of London.

The lecturer noted first the general trend of historians to become less biographical and less political. Their subject matter was immigration, or transportation, or public land policy, rather than the lives of presidents, congressmen, or generals.

The old interpretation of the American Revolution, he said, had been greatly modified. It was now realized that imperial defense, rather than imperial trade, was the prime concern of British statesmanship in the colonial field after 1763. The study of mercantile policy, too, had been approached from a new angle. It was seen that the colonies were not only being required to buy English goods, but were at the same time being prevented from freely acquiring the necessary purchasing power.

Professor Bellot pointed out that America was, in fact, already on the march, and in the task of settling a continent had need of a public land policy, a monetary and credit policy, and a foreign trade policy which it could not have obtained from Westminster.

Professor Bellot urged the need for more attention to the financial history of the migratory movement and of the settlement of the Mississippi Valley as a whole.

In the Civil War period, the Kansas-Nebraska Act — especially the attitude of Stephen A. Douglas —and the decision of Chief Justice Taney in the Dred Scott case were two subjects where there had been historical revision.

"The upshot is that while moral repugnance to slavery has not been altogether set aside as a factor to be taken into account, it has a very much less prominent place in the story than it used to have. The student realizes now that the conflict was much more deep-rooted and more complicated than he used to suppose.

"It is coming to be held that the issues of right and wrong were less clear-cut than had been assumed. And the Civil War itself is beginning to fall into place as an episode in the history of a social and economic transformation, and as a chapter in a constitutional story which is not yet finished."

The extent of the natural science research of recent history was remarkable, Professor Bellot added, and in this respect America was greatly in advance of Britain.

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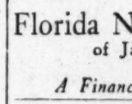
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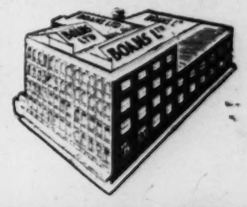
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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Gracie Fields on American Screens

Bulldog Drummond in Africa (Paramount)—Latest of the adventures of the famous detective, set this time in an African jungle, with all its opportunities for cinematic thrills. John Howard plays the title role, and Heather Angel is the romantic interest. H. B. Warner.—Adults and mature young people.

Letter of Introduction (Universal)—Adolphe Menjou here portrays a veteran actor, much worried about his threatened decline, who tries to keep secret the existence of a charming daughter (Andrea Leeds), with whom of course George Morphy, a hoofer, falls in love. But the feature of the picture for many spectators no doubt will be the stellar appearance of Edgar Bergen and his stooge, Charlie McCarthy. Ritz Johnson, Ann Sheridan, Eve Arden.—Adults and young people.

Penrod's Double Trouble (Warner)—Billy and Bobby Mauch are the twin stars of this newest in Warner's series based on the Booth Tarkington character. Crane Wilbur has tried to bring the Tarkington idea up to date.—Family.

Professor Beware (Paramount)—Harold Lloyd's latest vehicle, with the comedian impersonating a famous Egyptologist who flees trial on a minor charge in order to make his ship for Egypt and research there. He is of course pursued by police and there are characteristic Lloydian interludes of slapstick comedy. One of the best of the Lloyd products, with more action than talk. Phyllis Welch, Raymond Walburn, Lionel Stander, William Frawley, Thurston Hall.—Adults and young people.

The Texans (Paramount)—Another "epic-historic" film of the American Reconstruction period, with Joan Bennett as an irreconcilable Southern belle whose gowns and coiffure defy storm and Indian fighting and Randolph Scott as the Boy who meets, loses and gets her. Many spectacular scenes, including some of a cattle drive which look as if they must have involved a good deal of cruelty. May Robson, Walter Brennan, Robert Cummings, Raymond Hatton, Robert Barrat.—Adults and mature young people.

We're Going to Be Rich (20th Fox)—Marks the first screen appearance in America of Gracie Fields, who is known as the most popular musical comedy star in England and the highest paid in the world. She plays a vaudeville actress married to a ne'er-do-well whose fortunes she follows despite all discouragements. These fortunes, mostly bad, carry them from Australia to South Africa of the boom period of the early eighteen-eighties. Conventional film redeemed by Miss Fields' acting, and by that of Victor McLaglen, Brian Donlevy, Coral Brown, Ted Smith.—Adults and mature young people.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Love Finds Andy Hardy," "Mother Carey's Chickens," "Storm in a Teacup," "Little Miss Broadway, "Walt Disney Revue," "Lord Jeff," "Moonlight Sonata," "The Gaiety Girls," "Mad About Music," "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," "A Yank at Oxford," "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," "Of Human Hearts," "Green Fields," "The River."

Adults and Young People: "The Amazing Dr.' Clitterhouse" (mature), "Blockade," "Having Wonderful Time," "Shopworn Angel," "White Banners," "Three Comrades" (mature), "Holiday," "The Charm of La Bohème," "Test Pilot" (mature), "Un Carnet de Bal" (mature), "Doctor Rhythm," "Four Men and a Prayer," "The Adventures of Marco Polo" (mature).

Adults Only: "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," "Dreaming Lips," "I Met Him in Paris."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



In Their Shoes

London

Quintin Hogg, son of a wealthy London merchant, attended Eton College and graduated with honors. Though independently rich through the wealth of his father, the young man immediately set about to find what career he might follow that would be of service to the world.

One day, on a dirty, neglected side street, he came upon a group of ragged, undernourished boys playing marbles, and at once his compassionate heart went out to them. "I must do something to help these boys," he said to himself.

The next day he gathered together a little company of homeless, neglected waifs and tried to impart some useful knowledge to them; but it was soon evident that he was doing no good. That night he spent wandering about Trafalgar Square and the Strand, meditating how he might bring success to his chosen task. "The trouble," he finally mused, "is that I do not know the language of these boys."

The following day found him attired in old clothes and a slouch hat, down in the street shining shoes. When night came he huddled in a dark, neglected corner with the boys of the street. A little later he took a job holding horses, then became a street-sweeper, and passed on from this to countless other occupations that provided livelihood for the waifs of London—all the time living with the boys and "learning their language." Finally, when he decided he had learned enough, Hogg again attempted to teach the boys. This time he met with marked success.

Thus was established the Polytechnic Institute, one of England's greatest and most useful trade schools for worthy, ambitious young men.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

No hints today!

TCIENCA BNDAEFNG ECIFHJNJ JECLGTHBG, JEKNABLJLCG, ABLLJLCG, TBIMNFLCG, IOICLBMTKDMHGNG.

Transposal

This is shared by W. P. K.: The words, ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR, and FIVE represent words which are made up of the same letters. In each case, the letters have been transposed to form a different word:

Upon the ONE TWO, set to dry
Some burnished THREE were set—
But at this FOUR I'd better FIVE
Lest you the answer get!

Letter Changing

Following the usual rules, try changing BOOTS to WATER in 8 moves. This will take considerable wading.

How Much?

Two men kept a store for a year and made $4800. The man who owned the store building received 40 per cent more of the profits than the other. How much did each receive?

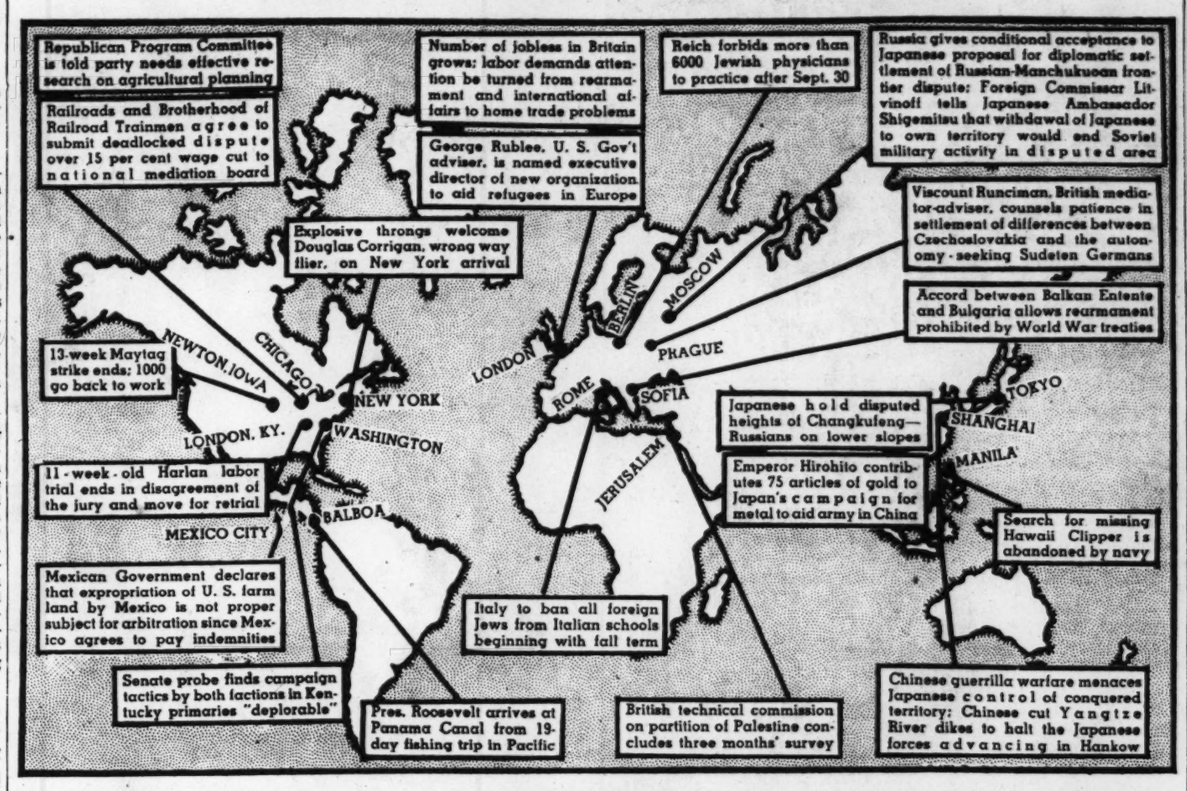
Mythological Personifications

This list comes from a Fennimore, Wis., reader: The first has been checked by way of example. Can you identify the others?

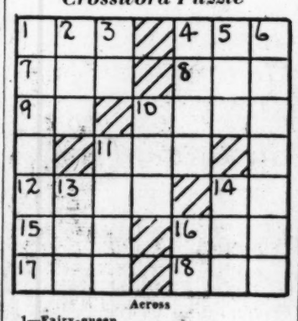
1	Tacita	constancy	
2	Nemesis	grief	
3	Cephalus	silence	✓
4	Diana	revelry	
5	Eros	illusion	
6	Lucian	peace	
7	Chimaera	justice	
8	Niobe	folly	
9	Concordia	love	
10	Comus	chastity	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

World News of the Week at a Glance



Crossword Puzzle



Across

1—Fairy-queen
4—Head-covering
7—Freeze
8—Unit
9—Musical note
10—Genus of plants
11—Vessel
12—Heart of anything
14—Pronoun
15—Loiter
16—Possessive pronoun
17—Increase
18—Likely

Down

1—Supernatural event
2—Unit
3—Have existence
4—Trumpet
5—Deity
6—Storm
10—Land-measure
11—Impel
13—Tree
14—Haunch
16—Interjection

(Answer Appears in Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Speaking to the Expert

Gushing Hostess: "Oh, so you're Mr. Gutson Borglum, the famous sculptor. Would you mind carving the roast tonight?"

Surprise

"Well, darling, any lovely surprises on your anniversary?"

"Only one, darling: a book from Bobby that I lent you last year."—London Daily Herald.

Financial Note

During a financial panic a farmer went to the bank for some money. He was told the bank was not paying out money but was using cashier's checks.

He could not understand this and insisted on money.

The officers took him in hand, one after another, with little effect. At last the president tried his hand, and after a long and minute explanation some inkling of the situation seemed to be dawning on the farmer's mind.

Much encouraged, the president said: "You understand now how it is, don't you?"

"I think I do," admitted the farmer. "It's like this: When my baby wakes up at night and wants some milk, I give him a milk ticket."—Wingham (Ont.) Advance-Times.

Careless

Hubby: "I got a mustard bath today."

Wife: "Hm-m! Don't those hot-dog stands provide paper napkins?"

Probably in a Sandwich

"How was your vegetable garden this summer?"

"Fine! We had it for lunch on Monday."

Scotch Classification

Third Class Caddy: One who can go nine holes without losing a ball.

Second Class Caddy: One who can go eighteen holes without losing a ball.

First Class Caddy: One who can go nine holes and find a ball.—Wingham (Ont.) Advance Times.

In Style

An American fashion expert warns us against putting things in our pockets and converting our suits into traveling offices.

He also says that a well-dressed man must have at least ten suits—and more for summer.

Well, that would solve the first difficulty, anyway. If we bought suits like that, we wouldn't have anything to put in our pockets.—Answers.

Daily Anecdote

To England

When Queen Elizabeth was nearing her earthly passing she called to her ever-reliable attendant and Keeper of the Seals, Davison, to fetch her the Bible and the sword of her father, Henry VIII.

When he had delivered them into her hands she said to him: "This is what Elizabeth bequeaths to England, the Bible and the sword, one to defend the other."

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: Research department: The one maintained to keep customers dissatisfied with last year models.

Syracuse (N. Y.) Herald: Roosevelt has designed a five-room house, and Ford has won a place on a school board. There's a couple of boys worth watching.

Washington Post: A machine has been constructed at Harvard that applies a pressure of 750,000 pounds to the square inch. Before the Government finds out about this machine the taxpayer had better take to the tall timbers.

Quotation for Today

GREAT thoughts reduced to practice become great acts.

—HAZLITT

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Adulterate—*A-dul'-ter-ate* (first *a* as in *sofa*).

This word goes back to the Latin *adulterare*, "to change," and in ordinary uses means "to corrupt; to defile or make impure by the admixture of foreign matter; to weaken by the subtraction of a necessary or valuable ingredient."

Antipode—In the singular, the accent is on the first syllable, *an'-ti-pode*; in the plural, it is on the second, *an-tip'-o-deez*.

We apply "antipode" to anything which is the exact opposite, the word being derived from a combination of Greek *anti*, "opposite, against," and *pous*, "foot" (designating persons living on the diametrically opposite side of the globe—literally feet to feet).

"Appoint unto them that mourn in Zion" (Isa. 61:3)—Smith suggests the rendering: "to provide for the mourners of Zion."

Efface—*Eh-fase'*.

This word, from French *effacer*, "to erase a face or appearance" (Latin *ex*, "out," and facies, "face"), suggests "to cause to disappear; to destroy so that it does not reappear."

Ezekiel—Preferably *E-zeek'-yel*.

Fervently (I Pet. 1:22)—*Fur'-vent-lih*.

Our English word is derived from the Latin *fervere*, "to boil." Whatever is done fervently is accompanied by an intensity which warms both the subject and the object.

Focal distance—"Focal" means "of or pertaining to a focus"; and "focus" is the English form for the Latin word for "hearth" or "fireplace." And if we would understand our word, we should recall that it was the hearth around which the members of the family gathered, and from which they went forth.

The acquired meaning of "center into which certain activities gather" carried over into the field of optics, where "focus" came to denote the point at which divergent rays of light are brought to meet again, and from which they appear to proceed.

A camera lens is in focus—that is, the camera has the right focal distance—when the image is reflected on the screen without distortion. At any point outside this focal distance, the image is blurred or obliterated.

Ignorance—*Ig'-no-ranse* (*i* short, *o* as in *obey*, *a* clipped-short).

This word, from Latin *in*, "not," and *gnoscere*, "to know," is commonly used to indicate a want of knowledge. However, it is interesting to note that we use "ignore" in the sense of "to refuse to take notice of; not to recognize; to disregard wilfully." And we cannot fail to consider this in connection with the derived form "ignorance"; for, in reality, this seems to be a condition not merely of natural want of intelligence, but of self-imposed darkness due to ignoring—failing to recognize—one's heritage of reflecting intelligence.

Israel—Some well-intentioned readers are inclined to sound this name as if it were virtually three words, *Iz ray el*. It is better to slight the quick-long *a* than to give it undeserved prominence.

Limbo—*Lim'-bo*.

Old scholastic theology had to invent a place to make as comfortable as possible those who were not good enough to "go to heaven" (because they had not been baptized, or had not subscribed to certain creeds), but were too good to be sent to a hades of fire and brimstone. So a limbo (Latin *limbus*, "border, edge") on the outskirts of the alleged place of torment was set aside for them. Incidentally, the word is used broadly to indicate "oblivion."

Magnify (Ps. 34:3)—Not *mag'-na-fi*; sound it *mag'-nih-fi*.

Renders *gadal*, a primitive Hebrew root implying "make large" (especially in honor).

Reflect—*Re-flekt'*.

The Latin *re*, "back," and *flectere*, "to turn or bend," combine in this verb to indicate "to give back an image or likeness of."

Soul—Not *So'-el*; sound it as one syllable, *Sole*.

Subvert—*Sub-vurt'*.

Renders *avath*, a primitive Hebrew root suggesting "to wrest; overthrow; turn upside down."

"The hypothesis"—Since the *h* is aspirated, "hypothesis" begins with a consonant sound; therefore, "the" is here sounded just as it would be before "height," virtually *thuh*. (And it's *hi-poth'-e-sis*, not *hi-pah'-thasus*!)

Thence—The *th* is "voiced" as in *then*, not "unvoiced" as in *thin*.

Toward—Three pronunciations are recognized by Webster's: *to'-erd*, *tord*, *too-word'*. The first is preferred. And the *o* is long.

Transient—In America, *tran'-shent*; in Britain, preferably *tran'-sih-ent*.

This word is derived from the Latin *transire*, "to go across"; and we use it in the sense of "short duration; transitory; passing quickly across the line of vision; fleeting." The word suggests nothing in common with the realm of spiritual reality.

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Two Offices in One

Question: Our bylaws provide that officers, in addition to certain others, shall be "a Board of seven Directors which shall include the President, Clerk, and Treasurer." At the annual meeting, we elect either a President, Clerk, or Treasurer for three-year terms, and such other directors as are needed to complete the Board of seven. The Board is authorized to fill vacancies for the unexpired term, unless the vacancy occurs at the Annual Meeting. Our President has resigned leaving an unexpired term of five months.

(a) May the Board elect a President from its remaining members?

(b) Must that Director resign from the board to accept the office as President?

(c) Would that Director be ineligible to accept the office of President?

(d) Would a person elected from the membership at large automatically become President?

Answer: In analyzing this problem, we must remember that there are two offices involved, that of Director and that of President, even though both are held by one person. Thus:

(a) The Board may elect one of its own members President for the unexpired term. This would leave a vacancy as Director.

(b) A Director would not have to resign from the Board to accept the office of President. If the one now holding office as Clerk or Treasurer should be selected, acceptance of the office of President would be equivalent to resignation from the other office. In any case, there would be a vacancy that would have to be filled from the membership at large.

(c) If this refers to eligibility to accept the office of President for the unexpired term, the answer is No. If it refers to eligibility to accept election as President at the next Annual Meeting, it would depend of course upon how long the person had served as Director, since three years is the maximum length of that term.

(d) The person selected from the membership at large would not automatically become President, although the Board may, if it chooses, elect that person to both offices. As already stated, the Board may elect one already on the Board as President, in which case the person elected from the membership would be simply a Director.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Ancient reptiles included dinosaurs, dimetrodons, troodons, archelons, cycnorhamphuses.

Transposal: Post, tops, pots, spot, stop.

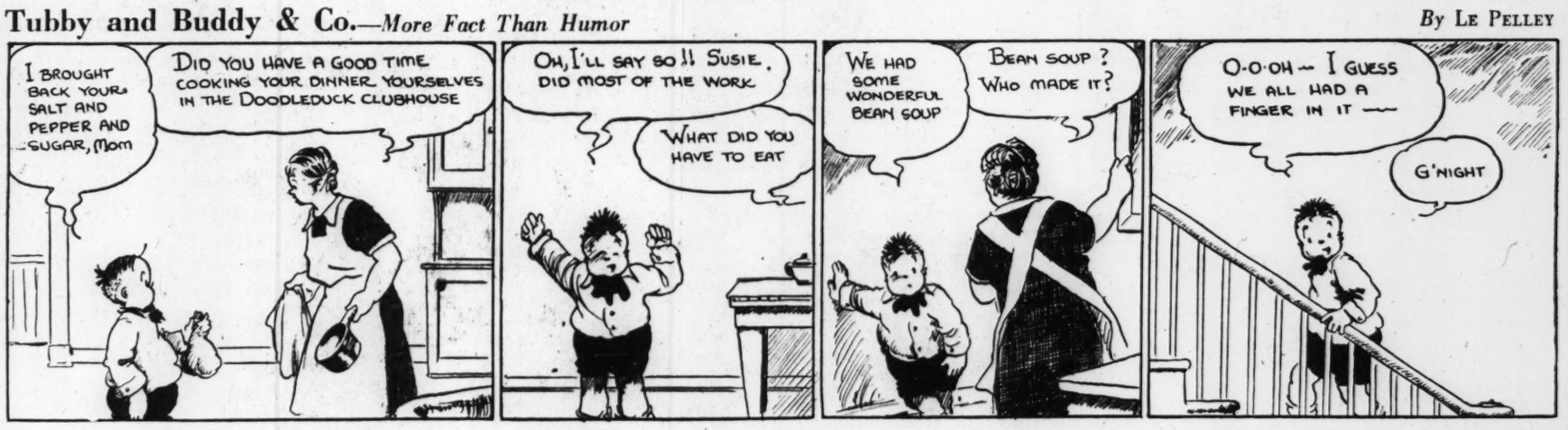
Letter Changing: Boots, toots, torts, tarts, harts, hares, hates, wates, water.

How Much?: Owner $2800. Other $2000.

Mythological Personifications: Tacita—silence; Nemesis—justice; Cephalus—constancy; Diana—chastity; Eros—love; Lucian—folly; Chimaera—illusion; Niobe—grief; Concordia—peace; Comus—revelry.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*More Fact Than Humor*

By LE PELLEY



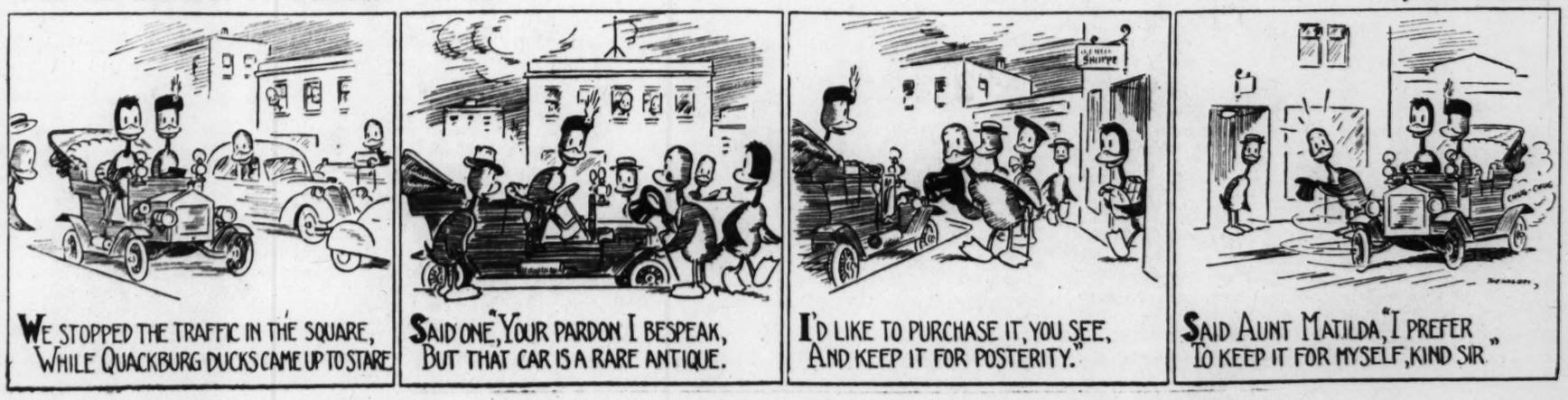
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Special Performance*

By CARMACK



The Adventures of Waddles—*No Sale*

By THE HAGERS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Midsummer Shrewdness

AN ESTEEMED contemporary in discussing the midsummer stock market delivers itself of the opinion that the approximate 30 per cent rise in New York prices between June 20 and July 25 "has not yet been convincingly explained." Financial observers might undertake to answer the implied question in two ways: first, by pointing to a number of tangible improvements in business and industry which occurred during the period in question as well as since, and the existence of certain market factors prior to the beginning of the pronounced advance in security prices; second, by referring to the time-honored function of the market as a barometer of business.

The stock market is a barometer in the sense of telling about certain things taking place whose effect is not yet apparent. It registers sentiment and expectation equally with actual developments known only to a few.

What were these things, prior to June 20, not evident to the run-of-mine market followers? First of all, the negative factors: extreme inactivity—an invariable symptom of the exhaustion of liquidation; a steady decline in consumers' goods inventories; disregard by the security market of bad news such as dividend cuts; and factory or mine shutdowns; the existence of a "short" interest larger in proportion to trading than at any time since the nadir of the 1932 bear market.

Among the more important of the positive factors was the successful flotation of several big bond issues, notably the $100,000,000 3¼ per cent United States Steel issue. All were taken up avidly and went immediately to a premium. These and the registration of an $85,000,000 Standard Oil of New Jersey issue bespoke the revival in the financing or capital market, indicative of the huge amount of funds seeking sound investment and usually the precursor to a rebirth in the demand for equities.

Other factors to be thrown in the statistical hopper and evaluated by the informed expert was the slight but unmistakable pickup in retail automobile sales, the contra-seasonal upward movement in electric power output, the announcement of the speeding-up of "pump-priming," an unbroken rise in three weeks to June 20 in the commodities price index, a substantial upturn in carloadings and indications of softening in steel prices.

These factors taken in conjunction with extreme ease in credit and the Administration's need for fostering recovery laid the train for the explosive rise which followed and from which, as yet, there has been no material reaction. Of course there were adverse elements in the picture which loomed larger to the uninitiated eye. But it is the province of the expert to take the conjunction of significant factors and initiate a turn, and it is notable that the strength in stock prices has continued throughout the last several days.

The Strike "Out-of-Date"

"TODAY the strike weapon is out-of-date." Such was the remarkable utterance made by Joseph Jones, President of the Mineworkers' Federation, the most powerful industrial union in Britain, at the annual meeting attended by delegates from all parts of the country. If such a remark had been made at such a meeting a dozen years ago, it would have evoked a storm of protest.

No trade union in the country is so well organized as the Miners'. None is so deeply imbued with a sense of the grievances of its members. None has more often threatened to paralyze British industry by organized action against the employers, and the longest and most stubborn strikes of this century have been those in which this union has been engaged. The General Strike of 1926 began in response to the demands of the miners.

It was at the last annual meeting of this organization that delegates calmly heard their President announce that the strike weapon was out-of-date—though he did indeed add, "unless faced with intractable opposition." The fact is that the workers have learned by bitter experience that the strike does not pay in these times. We say "in these times" because the general attitude to industry in Britain has altered. The big industrialists on their side have learned that they cannot leave the trade unions out of account; that it does not pay to antagonize them; that it is to industry's advantage to seek a peaceful solution of disputed points.

All the big strikes of the last twenty years have ended in a compromise which might just as well have been reached before the stoppage as after it—before, that is to say, the men have had the misery of being out of work and before the owners have suffered the great loss of shutting down their works.

Economists have long known that strikes do not pay. What is new in Britain is that the leaders of the workers also know it. There have been few big strikes in Britain since 1926. The right to strike remains in reserve, but has seldom been used. This comparative immunity from open industrial war has been an important factor contributing to the emergence of Britain from the great trade slump, and in mitigating the effects of the lesser depression of the present year.

"Without Social Consciousness"

A LARGE section of the informed American public has long felt that something more dependable than self-regulation was necessary to keep the liquor industry in line with public interest. The letter which Gene Tunney, former heavyweight boxing champion and now chairman of the board of a big distilling company, has addressed to the Distilled Spirits Institute, will help to confirm the advocates of stricter governmental regulation in their views.

Mr. Tunney has announced that he does not feel his company can "benefit itself or the industry by further retention of membership" in the Institute, which he describes as being "without social consciousness." He says that for the present his company will "co-operate wherever possible with the Federal and State agencies for much-needed further regulation." While his support of public regulation is subject to the reservation, "wherever possible," it does at least stress the inadequacy of so-called self-regulation within the industry.

In view of the liquor industry's reputation for law avoidance rather than law-abidance, such an emphasis would be superfluous were it not made by a leading member of the industry itself. Coming from Mr. Tunney, it may help to increase public alertness to the true nature of many organizations whose avowed purpose is to make liquor what it never can be—a respectable and constructive element in society. It will also help to remind those who are forgetful that neither "self-regulation" nor such government regulation as has yet been developed has made liquor other than detrimental to any community giving it license.

Missing Link?

NEWS from South Africa tells of finding the long-sought "missing link" which in accord with anthropological theory is half man and half ape, a fossil creature with shaggy hair, prognathous jaw and primitive eye sockets. This creature is believed to have lived approximately 250,000 years ago in mid-Pleistocene times.

However, there is room for doubt whenever it comes to labeling any creature the "missing link." Much stress, of course, is placed upon bone structure by comparative anatomists, and in fact the theory of evolution is almost wholly dependent upon the wide range of dissimilarities among animals prehistoric and modern, as exhibited by skeletal differences, particularly with reference to the skull.

But that there are many queer animals inhabiting the earth today qualifying as "living fossils" no one can question. Anthropologists, for example, would like very much to persuade a certain walking, talking, breathing, perfect example of a Cromagnon-type skull, to allow them to make a plaster cast of his head. The gentleman takes his stand firmly, however, against any advancement of knowledge in such a direction. Who knows, perhaps the so-called "missing link" will eventually turn up alive, likewise a respected member of society, perhaps in the Dark Continent.

Souvenir Spoons Resurgent

AN OLD friend is coming back—the souvenir spoon of a generation ago. The New York World's Fair next year will witness the return of this fad of the nineties, according to an announcement by a jewelry firm which has an eye to the future as well as the past. When the fair opens Grover Whalen will probably throw out the first spoon. Maybe it will have Corrigan and his "crate" on it—or maybe not.

Remember the souvenir spoon from another World's Fair—the one in Chicago in 1893? Others appeared then and later. There was one of a Chautauqua, when Chautauquas were in flower. The Flatiron Building in New York was the inspiration of another. And, of course, Washington, D. C., inspired spoons with George Washington, the Washington Monument, Mount Vernon, and the White House. In Richmond, Robert E. Lee was spoon-arized.

In time, many such spoons found their way to many a whatnot in many a parlor. They were supposed to be merely ornaments (except sometimes when there was "company"), but children were allowed to play with them on rainy Sunday afternoons. They looked their best deployed in parallel formation on the mauve plush sofa.

Whence came souvenir spoons? From Europe, a nameless historian records. A Washington, D. C., jeweler brought back some of historical nature, and soon was making and selling spoons suggested by current and earlier American celebrities and events—the battleship Maine, Admiral Dewey, McKinley, T. R., the Gibson Girl, Niagara Falls, the Statue of Liberty, the Woolworth Building (when that was a skyscraper), Pike's Peak, Bunker Hill.

Hail to your return, O, souvenir spoon! Let him scoff who will! Why not record history on a spoon? Do we not remember something imperishable on a Greek urn?

The Colonial City

Book News of the Day

IF YOU wish to visualize an American city of the colonial period, when these towns were outposts of an English infiltration into an open continent, you will do it better by trying to imagine some of the differences than by thinking in terms of similarities to modern municipalities, says Ernest S. Griffith, dean of the graduate school of American University, in his HISTORY OF AMERICAN CITY GOVERNMENT (New York: Oxford. $3.75) for the Colonial period.

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First of all, the principal reason for incorporation was to encourage those developments of commerce and craftsmanship which now we try to figure how to decentralize. And the reason it was thought incorporation of towns would foster trade and craftsmanship was that with incorporation it was the normal thing in those British mercantilist days to grant monopoly privileges for artisans and merchants in the organized community. Moreover, through these towns—they were all port towns at first—was supposed to flow the outgoing commerce of agricultural produce for taxation.

The edicts were not always effective, particularly in the plantation civilization from Maryland south, where a thousand inlets made smuggling easy and the rolling of tobacco to port towns inconvenient. Nor did the later exactions of the town corporations on their own citizens for service as their share in the community sit much better or prove always more effective. In the early 1700's it became increasingly difficult to enforce the obligation on citizens of taking turns on the watch or contributing work on the streets. Drafting men for office was not much easier in some instances, since the pay was little or nothing. Many Philadelphians chose to pay a £20 fine rather than serve as Mayor and one alderman went into hiding to escape selection.

* * *

Large sections of the book are devoted to rather dry legal or financial details more interesting to the student of government than to the general reader, but from other portions a fairly live picture of the times and of life as it was lived in the small colonial city may be gleaned. There are, for instance, the continuing controversies over letting cattle graze in the streets, over putting rings in the noses of pigs to keep them from rooting and over keeping the streets clean and repaired. Gradually emerges the paid watch or police, the chimney inspector and organized fire protection.

Through it all runs a control, or attempted control, over the economic activities of the community that had been regarded as foreign until recent efforts to codify and standardize American industry. These efforts apparently begin to raise a certain similarity between the twentieth century and the eighteenth.

T. N.

Finding It Advisable to Save More Than Face



Cut the Barbed Wire

ONE day in the House of Commons not long ago, Sir John Simon announced that the original estimate of £1,500,000,000 for national defense would have to be exceeded considerably.

By a queer coincidence I went that night to the London première of a French film called "J'accuse." The beginning of the story is simple, almost commonplace. A section of the French front is shown on the night before the Armistice in November, 1918. Suddenly, while the men are talking, an officer enters. Quietly but with repressed resentment, he tells them that he has to send out a "death patrol" of twelve men. There is a certain spot where. . . . But the men know all about it. No one has ever come back from that patrol.

The colonel has refused to countermand the order. The patrol must go out but "France will never forget."

The film cuts to next morning at the hour of Armistice, when the "Cease fire" of the bugles pierces the sky. Everywhere soldiers are jumping and dancing and shouting with excitement. Then there comes a hush. The patrol is coming back on stretchers, and the blankets are drawn over the faces. They are dead except for one man. He is badly wounded but survives.

The years go by. He is now in business and doing well, but his mind is haunted by the memory of his comrades of the patrol.

Hatred and suspicion break out again among the nations. Each one is afraid of the other. Violent speeches are made, and armies equipped with all the new and diabolical arms of modern warfare.

The survivor of the patrol struggles to keep his sanity. He has promised the dead again and again that their sacrifice would not be in vain. Now the moment has come when he must betray or fulfill that promise.

He leaves Paris and reaches Verdun at midnight.

Once more he reaches the graves of his comrades. Softly he calls them by name, but there is no response except the whining music of the wind. He explains what is happening in the world. He tells them that he needs the dead to save the living from their folly.

At last he stands erect and his hands reach upward. *"Je vous appelle,"* he cries. "I call you!"

He breaks into German and then into English. No longer is he summoning merely the lost patrol, but he is demanding that the whole army of the dead shall rise.

With words rushing from his mouth, he proclaims the case against the living. It is a damning and unanswerable case. At the end he almost shrieks: *"J'accuse! J'accuse!"* Then turning swiftly to the graves he repeats the cry: *"Je vous appelle."*

It is a devastating film. Strangely enough, Hitler has sanctioned its showing in Germany. It has the support of four million ex-service men in France. I wonder if this piece of celluloid may start a flame of sanity in Europe which will not easily be put out?

When I went home that night, I could not help but wonder what force is producing the dreadful situation of today, when nations are faced with two alternatives, either a war which will destroy civilization or a rearmament program which will bring them to economic ruin.

Powerful as Germany is in manpower and tactical position, she cannot live without friendship and the confidence of other nations. We must offer Germany a bridge between herself and the Western democracies. That bridge would lead to understanding. And only understanding can annihilate fear.

We must clear our own minds of hatred and ignorance, which are the begetters of fear. We must cut the barbed-wire entanglements of political differences that separate the peoples from each other.

Rearmament must go on. We have no other choice in the bedlam of international affairs. But simultaneously a supreme effort must be made to bring the four great nations of Europe together and to say:

"If we go on as we are doing now, Europe can reach only two objectives—economic ruin or war. In either case it is the end of Western civilization, and the gates will be opened to races not of Europe. Are we so bankrupt of statesmanship, so lacking in tolerance and good will, so determined on self-destruction, that we cannot end our grievances?"

The living and the dead demand that a supreme effort shall be made to end the blasphemy and the horror of Europe's drift to war. The conscience of the world is crying *"Je vous appelle!"* to men of good will.—Excerpts from Beverley Baxter's London Letter copyrighted in *Maclean's Magazine*. Reprinted by permission.

North . . South . . East . . West

We Study Mexico

By Frank L. Perrin

WHAT for two generations has been a constant or frequently recurring problem in councils of state has, within recent years and more recent months, become a problem which is demanding and receiving the serious study of thinking people everywhere in the United States. This concerns the present and future status of the Republic of Mexico and the practical possibility of its continuing to deserve its considerate treatment as an esteemed good neighbor. Superficially, at least, no sudden or violent change in the attitude of the people of Mexico has taken place. Left to themselves, the people would demand nothing which is not their own, legally or theoretically. They are aware that, in the main, the invasion by American capital and the developments made possible thereby have benefited them. It is realized in Mexico that, lacking American initiative, their country would not soon have progressed to the point where the disputed right of expropriation would have been thought of or exercised.

Thus there exists a strange corollary. The goose, grown to measurable maturity and found to be capable of producing many golden eggs, is held, not for ransom, but as a captive. The public right is asserted and declared to be paramount to any vested or limited private right. The doctrine, it must be admitted, is popular enough in some countries, but as between good neighbors it has never been approved. Even if the power to impose a policy of confiscation or expropriation is admitted or exercised, justice demands that the process be conducted in such a manner that contesting or opposing rights may be arbitrated and adjusted.

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Of course there will long remain the cloud upon the land grants and concessions developed by American holders which was created by the unfair and sometimes dishonest practices by which farming, mining, and oil lands were acquired. But when the properties thus acquired have remained long in possession of their grantees, and when expensive improvements have been made in developing and making them productive, an equity which the law recognizes has been created. This should, in all fairness, be protected.

Just now, in government circles in Washington and in Mexico, this question of arbitration is being discussed. Primarily, the issue is as to the right of dispossesed American claimants to demand compensation, as opposed to the insistence of Mexico that no arbitrable rights exist. This latter and opposing view is not easily explainable. The right of eminent domain cannot be asserted in behalf of a people generally, and never, under recognized legal practice, unless the properties condemned and taken are necessary to the carrying out of some specific purpose in which the public right, necessity, or convenience, is paramount.

* * *

Admitting the high endeavor of the Revolutionary Party in Mexico and its executor, President Cardenas, to elevate the underprivileged peoples of Mexico to an industrial, educational, and economic level above that so long existing, it may still be insisted that this campaign should not be financed at the expense of those who have aided, rather than hindered, the development of that country's great natural resources.

In the past, as is well remembered, Mexico has not written for herself an enviable record as a neighbor. She has accepted much and given little. The account books showing her financial dealings with her northern neighbors will hardly bear a close audit or examination. Her credit, when critically analyzed, is not of the best.

Some years ago, during the incumbency of a United States Ambassador who for the moment must remain nameless, I discussed with him, in his office in Mexico City, some of the problems which then existed and which have been brought into intensified relief by recent developments. The Ambassador said, and with emphasis and conviction, that within a century or less, unless the policies of the Mexican Government were greatly altered and amended, the possibility of some form of annexation or political control by the United States must be considered. At first blush such a proposal may seem grotesque. But when it is realized that a country rich in natural resources, and capable of producing food enough to feed uncounted millions of people continues to discourage those who would aid in and profit by its development, it may be possible that the help declined must, eventually, be forthcoming from some method to be devised.

The Wide Horizon

The Far Eastern Purge

By Demaree Bess

GENEVA

THE much-publicized escape across the Siberian-Manchurian border of Gen. G. F. Lushkoff, chief of the Far Eastern section of the Soviet secret police, has once more directed the world's attention to the "purge" which has been in progress in Russia since the summer of 1936. General Lushkoff, after seeking refuge with the Japanese military in Manchuria, declared that his two predecessors were shot since 1936, and that he fled from Russia to escape the same fate.

General Lushkoff's story may seem to make the Soviet internal struggle even more puzzling than before. The Soviet political police are conducting the "purge," and yet, according to General Lushkoff and other witnesses, police chiefs have been among the most prominent victims. Who, then, is responsible for "purging" the police chiefs who presumably are directing the "purge"?

The Soviet refugee in Japan provided a clue when he declared that he was afraid of Marshal Bluecher, chief of the Far Eastern Red Army. He asserted that Marshal Bluecher was responsible for the execution of his two predecessors, and that he suspected Marshal Bluecher had become antagonistic to him.

* * *

This statement confirms rumors which were circulating during my entire four years in Russia that Marshal Bluecher has become virtually an autonomous ruler in the Soviet Far East, so powerful that he could act independently of Moscow if he chose. His great army, now numbering at least 400,000 men, was deliberately created as an autonomous unit in the Red Army, because communications between European and Asiatic Russia are so limited that the Far Eastern Army must be autonomous to operate effectively. It is not clear whether Joseph Stalin and his associates, in creating this autonomous Asiatic military empire, realized just how powerful they were making Marshal Bluecher.

The "purge" since 1936 has taken a tremendous toll in the European Red Army. The political police, under the direction of a new master, the diminutive Nikolas Yezhoff, have executed a majority of the principal officers in this army, and imprisoned thousands of subordinate officers. The "purge" became so extensive that the European Red Army was no longer reckoned a serious factor in European political considerations.

But the "purge" in the army of European Russia was never duplicated in Marshal Bluecher's Far Eastern Red Army, as the Japanese military are well aware. The general staff of this army remained intact, and very few even of its subordinate officers were removed by the "purge." On the other hand, thousands of the most prominent Communist civilian officials in the Far East became victims of the "purge," and it was officially announced that at least 300 of them were shot.

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It may be significant that during the fortnight before General Lushkoff escaped across the Siberian border a nation-wide revival of the "purge" was announced in several provincial Soviet newspapers. A large number of executions for espionage, wrecking and terrorism was admitted in the newspapers of Leningrad, and the Ukraine, the Caucasus and the Far East. At Khabarovsk, industrial center of the Far Eastern territory, seventeen men and women were shot in one group.

There is evidence to indicate that successive political police chiefs in the Far East have endeavored to extend the "purge" to the Far Eastern Red Army, ostensibly under the orders of the new chief, Yezhoff. But they have never succeeded, and have eventually met with disaster, one after another. In each case, Marshal Bluecher is credited with their downfall.

It may be fortunate for Russia that Marshal Bluecher has resisted domination by the political police, who have seriously weakened the Soviet European Army, but have never been permitted to upset the morale of the army in the Far East. The Japanese military, during 1936-7, were undecided whether to strike into Russia or to concentrate on China. The Japanese tide finally moved southward, partly because the Far Eastern Red Army stood firm along Siberian borders.

Mirror of World Opinion

Yet Wider Horizons?

THE ocean air bridges multiply and the journey round the world becomes ever shorter. A Jules Verne of 1938 would have to exert his phantasy much more to the utmost in order to think out "impossibilities," than the one of 1872. Meanwhile the world becomes wider and smaller at the same time. The continents, the countries, the nations, the people come ever nearer within each others' reach. One part of the human genius exhausts itself in ingenuities to cross frontiers, to overcome distances, to surmount barriers. It is a blot on the other part of that selfsame human genius, that it sees no chance to make a more fruitful and constructive use of these wider horizons which now could be opened for all.—*Algemeen Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.